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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

IT WAS A CLOSE CALL

But Tennessee Voted Down the Amendment.

VOL. XIX.

THE LADIES WORKING AT THE POLLS

Colored Wet Men Vote-A Very Quiet Election-Notes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 29.-The election today, on the amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale for use as a beverage, of intexicating liquors, passed off with remarkable quietude all over the state, no disorder of any kind being reported. In Nashville and Davidson county it was the most remarkable election ever held. The feature of it was

THE PRESENCE OF THE LADIES at the polls, working and pleading with the voters to cast their ballots for the amendment. Lunches, with hot coffee, were set at all the polling places, and whenever a man presented himself to vote the anti ticket, he was surrounded by ladies, argued with, and if very stubprayed for and regaled with sacred songs. Such a sight was never witnessed before in Nashville. The voters' showed universal respect to ladies, and there is no doubt that to their presence is due the cutting down of the anti majority in this county. In the sixth ward of this city, the antis gathered their forces early, and were

VOTING IN SOLID PLATOONS of from five to fifty. The prohibition men were discouraged to a degree that they deserted the pools. Then the ladies rallied, sent out for reinforcements of their sex, and bravely stood in the breach, pleading and praying with the voters until the polls closed. Even those masculines who deprecate the participation in politics of women, are forced to admire the bravery displayed by the ladies of Nashville

THE ANTI-AMENDMENT MAJORITY. Peturns tonight are incomplete. The American has figures which indicate that the amendment has been defeated by from ten to fifteen thousand. The antis claim twenty-five thousand majority, but it will hardly reach that.

East Tennessee is Dry,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 29.—The
vote on the prohibition amendment to the onstitution was much lighter than was expected in Knoxville, but resulted in a victory for prohibition. The vote for the amendment was 3,312; against 1,120, a majority of 1,193 for prohibition. The negro vote was almost solid against the amendment, and represents at least three-fourths of the opposition in Knox-ville. Most of the white citizens who opposed the amendment did not go to the polls. dreds of ladies worked at the polls all day,

DRIVING VOTERS TO THE POLLS in their carriages. Free lunches were distributed by the ladies at the voting places. The election passed off quietly; no disturbance at any of the precincts. The saloons were all closed, and not a drunken man has been in the city today. When the polls closed all the church bells in the city rang for half an hour. The eastern third of Tennessee, of which Knoxville is the center, will give a majority for the amendment. Partial return from thirty east Tennessee counties indicate 15,000 majority for prohibition, with an extremely light vote in

the back counties.

The Country Around Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, September 29.—Dispatches from all sections of the state indicate that the prohibition election passed off quietly, and that the largest vote ever cast was polled. No defi-afte figures can yet be given on the result, but amendment in the state. The ladies took an active part in the election, and in all cities and towns they were at the polls,

and personally solicited voters. At every voting booth there was a lavish display of banners,

nong them being:
"Vote for God, Home and Tennessee today."
"Vote for Mother, Wife and Sister. They have no

Save Your Ballot." "The Women and Children of Tennessee appeal to the Manhood of the State." "Yes, Today," etc.

PRAYING AT THE POLLS. The ladies were everywhere treated with respect. During the morning, prayer meetings were held at the churches at Athens. When the vote was counted and it was ascertained a majority of 120 was obtained for prohibition, all the hard workers bowed their heads and sung the doxolgy.

Returns to the Times, at 8 p. m., indicate

that East Tennessee will give 20,000 majority for the amendment. This makes the result appear more doubtful.

THE VOTE IS ANTI-PROHIBITION. Dispatches to the Times from all sections of the state, representing 100,000 votes, out of a total of 250,000, give a majority of about 5,000 against the amendment. The returns are a complete surprise and upset all conjectures, making the result doubtful with chances in fa-vor of the defeat of the amendment.

Chattanooga's official vote for the amendment is 1,880, against 3,019. From Western Tennessee. MEMPHIS, September 29.—The returns so far received indicate that the prohibition ndment was defeated in the state today by a very small majority. The anti-prohibitionists carried this city by a majority of 4,232 out of a total vote of 9,010. The county districts

returns are coming in slowly, but Shelby county will give about 6,000 majority against the amendment. The ladies worked for the amendment at all the voting precincts in the The Issue Summed Up. The prohibition amendment is certainly defeated, the only question being the figures of the majority. Knoxville, of the larger cities, alone voted for prohibition. Chattanooga

gave an anti-majority of 1,135; Nashville of 2,000, and Memphis of 4,000. Arrest of a Gay Couple. NEWARK, N. J., September 29.—The police this city today arrested William J. Gentry ad Mattle Johnson, who had eloped from ichmond, Va. The arrest was made on a spatch received by the chief of police here, ich stated that the woman had stolen \$600 and was, besides, guilty of attempted murder, and that Gentry, was an accessory to the crime. Both are held pending the arrival of Rich-mond officers.

MOBILE, Ala., September 29.—Mrs. L. A. Baarcke attempted to light her gasoline stove yesterday morning. A servant had allowed the fountain to remain open and the stove was flooded with oil, consequently the flames burst out on all sides and Mrs. Baarcke was so hadly burned that today she died.

A PALACE ON WHEELS. OBERLY'S OPINION

A PALACE ON WHEELS.

The Train Which is to Convey the President and Wife Through the Country.

Washington, September 29.—The special train which is to convey the president and Mrs. Cleveland through the west and south arrived here from Wilmington this afternoon, and is attracting much attention. It is a marvel of tasteful elegance, and seems to lack nothing which money could punchase or human ingenuity devise and construct to make traveling comfortable. Three Pullman cars—the "Alfaratta," "Velasco" and "P. P. C."—are so connected as to form one continuous ear, traversable from end to end without opening a door or suffering exposure to the weather. The private quarters of the president and Mrs. Cleveland are in the "P. P. C."—Mr. Pullman's private ear—which contains a parlor, bedroom, dressing com and commodious observed.

cleveland are in the "P. P. C."—Mr. Pullman's private ear—which contains a parlor, bedroom, dressing room and commodious observatory, the walls of the latter being almost entirely of plate glass—will be the rear car after the train passes Baltimore, affording its occupants from the observatory and wide safely railed platform behind it an unobstructed view of the country.

The middle car is, in general features, patterned after the familiar Pullman sleeper model, but embodies in its details all the later improvements made by Mr. Pullman. The first car contains a smoking room, library, barber shop and bath room. The train is fresh from the shops, and is newly upholstered throughout in the richest velvets, pannellings and the carvings of oak, cherry and maple are in keeping with the rest. Bric-a-brac, ferns and flowers in vases, and a parlor organ are among the incidentals of the train's furniture. Boom is found in the corners, invisible to the passengers, for an engine and dynamo, which are to furnish electricity for lighting the train and ringing its bells, and for the cooking range and the entire outfit of a first-class kitchen.

NORWOOD'S TESTIMONY.

NORWOOD'S TESTIMONY.

He Explains How He Made a Contract With Mr. Huatington.

New York, September 29.—Ex-Senator T. M. Norwood, of Georgia, appeared before the Pacific railroad commission this morning to explain small vouchers for considerable amounts in possession of the Central Pacific railroad, which showed him to have received these events for exprises. Sanator Norwood. railroad, which showed him to have received these amounts for services. Senator Norwood said that he never did anything for the Central Pacific railroad, but was engaged as counsel for the Southern Pacific. In 1878 he had left the senate and entered upon his law practice in Savannah, and received word that his services were wanted in Washington. He went on there and met Mr. Huntington, with when he made a contract to act as counsel for whom he made a contract to act as counsel for the Southern Pacific railroad, and whom he made a contract to act as counsel for the Southern Pacific railroad, and advance its interests in the south, or against Governor Scott's Texas Pacific railroad. Witness produced the contract drawn by Huntington, which provided for the payment to Mr. Norwood for his service at the rate of \$10,666 yearly, with allowance for expenses. He always made his bills against the Southern Pacific railroad, and drew receipts in favor of the Central Pacific. Witness said that his work was all of a legitimate character, and he was not in any public mate character, and he was not in any public official position when these services we official position when these services were rendered. Mr. Norwood said that he was introduced to Mr. Huntington by General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia. Mr. Norwood said he knew of no act of wrong on the part of the Southern Pacific or its officers, unless it was the act of placing these charges on the books of the Central Pacific. of the Central Pacific.

of the Central Pacific.

Mr. Cohen said he was glad that Mr. Norwood had made this criticism, for he had no doubt that when the charges were made there was a contract by which the Central Pacific was receiving the earnings of the Southern Pacific and paving its expenses.

THE LARGE WAR SHIP.

Naval Board Estimates for the 6,000 Ton Armored Vessel.

Washington, September 29.—The naval board, which was appointed to estimate the cost of building a six thousand ton armored battleship, designed by the Barrow Ship Building company, of England, today, completed its labors. The last estimate for constructing the hull and fitting is \$1,890,000, and for engines and machinery \$486,000—\$2,376,000—which is \$124,000 less than the sum appropriated. The report of the board has been presented to Secretary Whitney. Some slight alterations in the original plans are suggested, but they are not radical. The vessel is to have triple expansion engines, with a forced draft intended for a speed of eighteen knots. The estimates include the full equipment. The most important recommendation is that the vessel is to be built at Norfolk navy yard. It was generally believed that the New York navy yard would be selected for the work, but this recommendation, if approved by the secretary, will probably result in the building of the six-thousand ton armored cruiser designed by the navy department, instead of the battle ship at the New York yard. It is believed that it will take about eighteen months to build a vessel at Norfolk. The allowance of \$75,000 made for the purchase of a new plant for this yard is not large enough by about \$50,000 for the complete equipment, but by the use of temporary sheds, it is believed that the work of constructing the great ship can be carried on until congress provides for the erection of suitable perminent shops. The construction work will be under the immediate Naval Board Estimates for the 6,000 Ton Armored Vessel. can be carried on until congress provides for the erection of suitable permanent shops. The construction work will be under the immediate

construction work will be under the immediate direction of Naval Constructor Bowles, and the machine and engine work under that of Chief Engineer Roble, who will relieve Chie Engineer Hibbard, the present engineering officer of the Norfolk navy yard. THE LAST CABINET MEETING

Until the President Returns From His Southern Tour. Washington, September 29.—Secretary Fairehild returned to Washington last even-ing and resumed active control of the treasury epartment this morning.

The last meeting of the cabinet prior to the

The last meeting of the cabinet prior to the president's departure for the west was held at the white house today at the usual hour. There were present Secretaries Bayard, Fairchild, Whitney, Endicott and Lamar and Acting Postmaster-General Stevenson. Acting Attorney-General Jenkshad an interview with Attorney-General Jenkshad an interview with the president before the meeting but did not remain during the session. The session lasted till about two o'clock. It was impossible to obtain any direct information as to the business transacted except in the matter of the fishery negotiations. Secretary Fairchild remained in conference with the president about half hour after adjournment. He positively declined to say anything in regard to the future financial policy of the treasury department. From other sources, however, it is learned that the president left the matter to the discretion of the secretary and that there is no prospect of any immediate change of programme.

RECORD OF THE FLAMES. A Large Box Factory Burned in Chicago-Fires Elsewhere.

Chicago, September 29.—A destructive fire broke out late last night in the extensive box factory of Maxwell Brothers. Almost the whole manufacturing plant, consisting of a large two story brick building, severel one story buildings and a valuable equipment of machinery was destroyed. Loss \$125,000. The fire spread to the planing mill and sash factory of John G. Lobstein and caused a damage of twenty thousand dollars. Three hundred and sixty-eight employes of Maxwell's will be idle a short time only, as the factory will be rebuilt at once.

Young Schnaeble's Sentence.
METZ, September 29.—Schnaeble, Jr., who
was arrested on the 20th instant by the German authorities for crossing the frontier and man authorities for crossing the frontier and affixing a treasonable placard, bearing the tricolor, upon a tree near the roadway, has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and a fine of twenty marks. The youth expressed sorrow for his action. The court said it considered that Schaebele, at the time he committed the offense, was conscious that it was of a punishable nature, but admitted that his age (sixteen) should be considered in extenuation, and decreed that the time he had already spent in prison should be credited to him against his sentence.

Of the Meaning of the Civil Service Law.

A RED-HOT BOMB THROWN INTO CAMP

tounded at the Reply of the Com-missioner—The Letter.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Civil Service commissioner Oherly has written a long letter o Charles L. Spencer, who, on behalf of the Illinois democratic association of this city, had invited Mr. Oberly to address the association invited Mr. Oberly to address the association this evening. The Illinois democratic association is a political organization of clerks from the state of Illinois in the governmental department service. Mr. Oberly declined to address them on the ground that it would be an impropriety on his part, as he is entrusted with administration of the state of the s tration of a non-partisan law, to participate in a partisan demonstration. Mr. Oberly mainains that this rule holds good also as to civil service examiners; that they have no right to take any part in partisan meetings. The Illinois democratic association, he said

was an organization of officeholders, and that it cannot, in his opinion, exist without its members violating several of the penal clauses of the civil service law. He maintains that of the civil service law. He maintains that the law forbids such organizations. Mr. Oberly says:

I have come to the conclusion that I cannot accept the invitation of the Illinois democratic association, courteously extended to me by a cemmittee of that body, without violating my official obligation. The commission holds that entrance to, and continuance in that part of the executive civil' service, known as classified civil service, should be upon the merit of the applicant or employe, without regard to his political opinions or affiliation. This position is justified by many considerations, all of which lead freatistibly to the conclusion that the civil service act of 1883 was enacted for the purpose of providing a non-partisan service. It follows, therefore, that this law should be executed in a strictly non-partisan manner, and from this proposition logically follows the conclusion that an officer charged with its execution cannot be effective in the discharge of that duty if by active participation in jarty politics he destroys the confidence of the public in his fairness and impartiality. A civil service commissioner or civil service examiner, as a member of a political committee or as a member, patron or encourager of a political association, composed of persons in the public service, all members of one political party, organized for the purpose of putting certain political partisans from of fice would certainly be out of place, and the public would be justified in the conclusion that in the discharge of his official duties he might bear unfairly against political opponents and lean partially toward party friends.

The commission has expressed the opinion that a republican in the public service, all members of one political party of place, and the public would be justified in the conclusion that in the discharge of his official duties, he might bear unfairly against political opponents and lean partially toward party friends.

The commission has expressed the opinion is not to be tolerated, because a nan the law forbids such organizations. Mr. Oberly

tion of any person who does not occupy a place, the discharge of the duties of which, affects the public service.

This position may be perverted into an appearance of inconsistency with the position that the H-liois democratic association may not, with propriety, be patronized or encourage! It may be held that there can be no legal or other good objections that can be urged against the policy of democrats in the public service organizing, as you have done, for the purpose of being active in the effort to promote the interest of administration. In other words, it may be said that there is an unwillingness on my part to give the democratic officeholder the same paritisan privileges that are accorded, as of right, to a republican officeholder. A candid consideration of the Illinois democratic association, in the light shed upon it by several sections of the civil service act, will, however, show you that my objection to such association, to a partisan association of officeholderer, are based upon a strong foundation which no partisan sophistry can destroy, or even

Mr. Oberly here quotes sections eleven, fourprovide for a political assessment in any shape and provide a pedalty for violation and pro-

provide for a political assessment in any shapp and provide a pedalty for violation and proceeds:

It is about not be forgotion that the previdence of it should not be forgotion that the previdence of the should not be forgotion that the previdence of the state of the act, were passed while the republican party was in power, and when by perverting instrumentalities the republicans were using the public service was filling the days and the service of the state of the partisan and women, not because they would be efficient public servants, but for the reason that they will be efficient public servants, but for the reason that they when having thus appointed men and women for per isan reasons only, the republican party then robbed them by assessment and by solicitations, and used them in taking from the purses of its retains more when the purse of the previous of the state of the partisan demand to stand and deliver. It is about on a be forgotive by the democration at the control of the state of the partisan demand to stand and deliver. It is about on the state of the partisan spinulates it enters and solicitation, and at all instrumentalities by which that system was made offective. The dameerus applications and at all instrumentalities by which that system was made offective. The dameerus applications and at all instrumentalities by which that system was made offective. The dameerus applications and at all instrumentalities by which that system was made offective. The dameerus applications and at all instrumentalities by which that system was made offered to a state association located a Washington and give to the democratic very where rejoiced; and in the proposed the partisan demand to stand a deliver. It is nearly the proposed the partisan demand to stand a deliver. It is nearly the proposed the partisan demand to the democratic very where rejoiced; and the democratic application, and at all instrumentalities by which it men to be proposed to the democratic and the democratic and the democratic application, a

MICKLEJOHN IN TROUBLE. He Tries to Make a Raise on a Forged

He Tries to Make a Haise on a Forged Cheek.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 22. [Special.]—T. M. Micklejohn was arrested yesterday for forging a check for \$436 on Farwell & Fage, furniture dealers, and failed in an attempt to cash it at the National bank, of the state of Florida. He was arrested and put in jail. He refused to give his name. At 3 this morning he was found in convulsions. He said he had, taken strychnine. A physician prescribed an emetic, but gave as his opinion that the prisoner had taken quinine. He had written instructions to telegraph his father, F. F. Micklejohn, 134 State street, Atlanta, particulars of the arrest and suicide, also to his wife and her father, A. Y. Adamson, of Macon. He acknowledged being under a \$100 bond in Macon for the same of fense. He claims that his parents are wealthy and respectable citizens of Atlanta.

The Cholera in Haly.

The Cholera in Italy.

Bome, September 29.—Cholera reports for the last twenty-four hours show thirty-three new cases and twenty-five deaths in Messina, and three new cases and two deaths in Catania.

He is Now in Jail.

Bainbunder 29.—[Special.]—Sheriff Leroy Patterson caught Dick Tamlin, a negro, wanted in Fort Gaines for stealing, who is now in jail. A reward of \$50 was out for him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29.—[Spe-fal.]—In granting a pardon to John W. Irocks, convicted of violating the internal screens laws in Georgia, and sentenced March 5, 1887. 16, 1887, to seven months imprisonment, the

best manner, when, as in this case, a man of us good character and a law-abiding citizen itenced to seven months' imprisonment for ing for others one day in an illicit distillery ally when he pleads guilty, shows evidence are repentance, and discloses the names of aployers; and when by his imprisonment four

Brooks was arrested in Meriwether county, and the charge against him was working in an illicit distillery. He had worked but one day, the still being captured that night. The parden was recommended by District Attorney Hill for reasons set forth in the president's letter.

THE GRAND ARMY MEN.

THE GRAND ARMY MEN.

What they Demand in the Way of Pensions—
The Captured Flags.

St. Louis, September 29.—Today was another rainy day and another large throng of Grand Army men and their families left town. The entertainment committee are carrying out the programme as originally arranged as far as can be done and a large number of soldiers, this morning, took advantage of the excursion to Springfield, Ill., to visit the Lincoln monument. Another series of excursions on the river, by steamboat to Jefferson barracks and to the waterworks, is being patronized by thousands, one steamer, on one trip, carrying 2,500 persons. The out door programme has been practically abandoned and distinguished guests have kept under shelter. Delegates to the encampment, however, remain.

The encampment met at a nine o'clock. The committee on credentials reported. A little breeze was created over the delegates from Michigan, but a report was finally adopted, which was the same as printed on the roll of the encampment. The committee on pensions submitted their report which embodies a new pension; bill that they propose to have introduced in congress at the next session. Its features are the granting of pensions to all veterans new disabled, or in need, to mothers and fathers from the date of dependence: a continuance of pensions to widows in their own rights and an increase for minor children; all of the recommendations for the increase and equalization of pensions for special disabilities made in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black; a pension of \$12 per month to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war; increased pensions for severe disabilities, substantially as presented in the bill prepared by the United States Maimed Veterans league. Pensions for survivors of rebel prisons, substantially as presented in the bill of the National association of prisoners of war. Increased pensions for the loss of hearing or eyesight; the reenactment of the arrear law; an equable equalization of bounties

played, and we, therefore, such provision, and recommen-suitable place for such purpose.

THE YACHTS DID NOT BACE. Thick Fog Sets In and the Wind Too

SANDY HOOK, September 29 .- At 8:30 there SANDY HOOK, September 29.—At 8:30 there was a dense fog on the river. The beach was not visible from the observatory station at the point of the Hook. The wind was from the east and blowing thirteen miles an hour. The ballast of the Thistle, two tons, which was shifted to run her, set her down to the stem a great deal. Mr. Bell is satisfied with her trim. To lighten the racer, her big davitts, six in number, were sent ashore.

11 a.m. The wind has gone down to six

The County Must Pay Its Subscription.

STAUNTON, Va., September 29.—The court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the circuit court in the case of the Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad company against Casenove and the county of Clark. By this decree Clark county is held liable for its \$100,000 subscription to the capital stock of the old Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire railroad, the predecessor of the Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad company, but the railroad company, under its contract, must indemnify the county. The sale of the road is decreed. All Quiet in Texas.

All Quiet in Texas.

Houston, Texas, September 29.—The trouble with the negroes in Matagorda and Brazoria counties is believed to be settled for the present. The Houston Light Guard have returned from the seat of war. Two negroes were killed in Sunday's conflict. Oliver Shepherd, a mulatto, leader of the negroes, has fied from the country. There is considerable apprehension among the whites that the trouble may be renewed.

GRENADA, Miss., September 29.—Mr. T. J. Staten, of Tuscahomee, while taking up fodder, was bitten by a rattlesnake upon which he happened to step. The snake went into convulsions, and was dead in a few minutes, while the bitten man is suffering no discomfort whatever.

He is Now in Jail.

ON FRENCH SOIL

Where the Hunters Were Shot on Saturday,

EXAMINING STAINS ON THE GROUND

ttee to Visit the Frontier and Make an Official Report Other Foreign News of Note.

Paris, September 29.—Lebigne, a banker at ancy, who is lessee of the ground where the nooting on ithe Franco-German frontier coursed, and who was one of the party of

sportsmen, says:

"Our party kept the frontier lines a few yards on our left. While descending a path we were absolutely exposed on the German side. When the first shot was fired I heard the hiss of the bullet overhead. Before I had recovered from a superscript of the second from the s recovered from my surprise, a second shot killed Kerper, and a third wounded Lieutenant Twanger. I summoned the local authorities. We found blood pools on French soil. I requested the sergeant of the gen d'armes to mark a tree at the spot. I swear that neither a

challenge nor cry was addressed to us. Had the Germans uttered a sound we must have

heard them."

It is officially stated that Flourens, minister of foreign affairs, conversing with Count von Munster, German ambassador here on the subject of the frontier shooting incident, pointed out, first, that not a single stain of blood had been found on German soil; second, that Kaufman, after firing fled, showing that he was conscious of having committed an illegal act. The French official inquiry, therefore, fargued M. Flourens, proved that a German agant knowingly committed an offense. Count Von Munster replied that the German inquiry had not been concluded, and he could give no pledge as to what would be done.

M. Flouens hopes to receive tomorrow a dispatch notifying him of the decision of the German government will insist upon the punishment of Kaufman. The question of indemnity is of secondary importance. The prosecutor of Nancy will meet German law officers at the scene of the incident for the purpose of making a joint examination.

Berlin, September 29.—Procurator Sadoul's report of the frontier shooting affair has reached Herbette, the French ambassador here. According to the procurator the men who were shot were hit on French soil. Sadoul says he made a personal investigation and found pools of blood in French territory. There were no blood stains between the pools on the French shooting party, he says, crossed into Germany.

London, September 29.—A dispatch from

the French shooting party, he says, crossed into Germany.

LONDON, September 29.—A dispatch from Paris to the Chronicle says that Germany intends to largely compensate the widow of Bignon, the gamekeeper, who was shot by the German frontier guards.

An hour before the shooting occurred, President Grevy received an autograph letter from Emperor William declaring that the peace of Europe was the chief desire of his declining years.

SHARP'S STAY.

Another Appeal Taken in His Case—Quick Work.

New York, September 29.—The order of the court in the case of Jacob Sharp was settled by the general term of the supreme court today. It directs that the sentence imposed upon Mr. Sharp be carried out. The order was settled by Judge Van Brunt.

Sharp was examined by two physicians today, one on behalf of the district attorney and one designated by Judge Van Brunt. Both reported Sharp fit to be moved, and the sheriff determined to take him to Sing Sing tomorrow, but later in the day a notice of an appeal to the court of appeals from the judgment of general term was filed in the county cierk's office.

ALBANY, September 29 .- A stay of execu-ALBANY, September 29.—A stay of execution has been granted in the Jacob Sharp case
by Chief Justice Ruger, of the court of appeals, until October 6th. According to the
best information obtainable tonight a messenger came up from New York this evening with
the necessary papers in the case and met Justice
Ruger in the union depot here, where the chief
justice signed the papers and the messenger left
on the first train for New York. Chief
Justice Ruger came down from his home in Justice Ruger came down from his home in Syracuse this afternoon with Judges Andrews and Finch, also of the court of appeals, arriving here at 5:30 p. m. Judges Andrews and Finch went to their quarters, while Chief Justice Ruger lingered and met the messenger, as if by appointment. A few minutes after the messenger with the papers took the train for New York Justice Ruger joined his brother judges, The chief justice declined to talk about the case.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. Husband Suspected of Foul Play Toward

A Husband Suspected of Foul Play Toward His Wire.

Columbla, S. C., September 29.—[Special.] A case of mysterious disappearance and suspected foul play among white people has just come to the notice of the authorities from the neighborhood of Roberta' Mill, in the Sandhill section of this county, about thirteen miles from Columbia. Alice Brazill, wife of John Brazill, who still lives in the vicinity, has been missing since last April. She and her husband did not live happily together, and just prior to her disappearance she started to leave home with her two children, a boy of seven or eight years, and one younger. She was overtaken by her husband, who took the children away from her and sent them back to his house and then, as stated by the little boy, he gave his wife a fearful beating with a stick. After that time Alice Brazill, so far as is known, was never seen again. Several months afterwards a letter was received from Sumter, purporting to come from the missing woman, but those who have examined it declare the handwriting to be that of the busband. Mrs. Brazill's mother wrote to Sumter to the address given, but has never received an answer. Tomorrow a description of Alice Brazill will be sent out and efforts made to obtain information to solve the mystery of her disappearance. She was twenty-five or thirty years of age, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, short stature, good teeth, pleasant face, weight about 130 pounds. His Wife.

SENDING IN THE BONDS. our Hundred Thousand More Sent In-Re-

Four Hundred Thousand More Sent In—Receipts and Expenditures.

Washingtons, September 29.—Today's offerings of bonds to the government aggregated \$405,950, of which \$338,450 were four per cents and \$67,500 four and half per cents. Total offerings to date, under the circular of the 22d instant, amount to \$9,772,700, of which \$5,117,800 were four per cents and \$4,654,900 four and half per cents. The amount of three per cent bonds still outstanding is \$1,718,900. The total loan was \$305,581,250.

Receipts for September to date amount to \$33,215,227, and are \$18,843,774 in excess of the current expenditures for the same period. Heavy propayments made during the month on account of bond purchases and interest are not, however, considered in the above statement. These payments change the result altogether, making a deficit instead of a surplus for the month.

The League's Disbursements.

LONDON, September 29.—The Dublin Union asserts since January 1st, 1887, the Irish National league has received subscriptions amounting to £31,000, of which sum it has doled out only £4,700 to the entire tenantry of Ireland. The balance, the Union says, has not been accounted for.

London's New Mayor.

London, September 29.—Polydore De Keyser, alderman for Farrington, without, and a Roman Catholic, was to-day elected lord mayor of London.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REPRESENTED BY A NEGRO.

Close Box.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 2D.—[Special.]—Since the great strike among the Incory operatives in Augusta a year and a half ago, and since the resignation of Master Workman Meynardie, there has been much disastisfaction among the Knights of Labor hers. Is fact there are now two rings in the order, the ins and ithe outs. Those that control have a majority of backers in the order, but the outs have a very considerable following. The final however, have the advantage, ewing at the fact that they own the organ of the order, the Globe and Lance newspapers. Both dides of course, wanted a representative to the Minneapolis convention, which meets next Tuesday, As the ins have a majority of the yoters, they elected the delegate. This delegate they thought would certainly attend the convention, to make themselves solid with the negroes, they elected one of that race, P. H. Craig as a substitute. It now turns out that the regular delegate could not go, and they were compelled to send the substitute. As no money had been subscribed or was in the treasury to defray the negro's expenses, one of the grand moguls of that body had to go around among the citizens of Augusta on a beggling expedition to raise sufficient money. It, was, however, subscribed, and tonight Craig departed to represent between three and five thousand white knights of labor in both Georgia and South Carolina. He was given strict instructions to support the Powderly administration and vote for him.

DAMAGE SUITS IN AUGUSTA.

Notable Term of Court for Sei

Damage Disputes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The October term of the superior court will be a not able session, on account of the many damage suits to be brought against the different cotton factories in Augusta. Among those already returned in the clerk's office are the following:

William R. Orchard, operative in Dartmouth factory, who was severely injured about two months ago by the; shafting falling on him, which fractured his skull, broke his arm, and otherwise malmed him, so he is unfit for work, will sue the company through his attorney, M. P. Foster, for twenty thousand dollars. Charles Blackston, an ex-operative in the same mill, was also injured by the shafting about the same time, and is suing through P. J. Sullivan, for \$5,000. This factory has only been in operation about eight months. Then there is a suit for \$30,000 against the Augusta factory, brought by Mrs. Francis Allen for the death of her husband. It will be remembered that in March, 1885, while the gas house of the factory was on fire, a wall fell, killing Messrs. M. E. Hill and Francis Allen, both employes of the factory, and wounding five others. The bill claims that Allen was ordered there by Superintendent Cogin, and the factory is liable. It is said the family of Mr. Hill will also bring suit. Mrs. Allen is represented by Hon. W. C. Benet, of Sonth Carolina, and Hon. W. D. Tutt, of this city, a strong team.

TWO MEN KILLED

Alabama.

Srlma, September 29.—[Special.]—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Isham McKinney's steam grist mill and ginnery yesterday evening, a distance of about twelve miles from this city. A white fiteman named James Carter was literally cooked with the hot steam, and when moved, the flesh began to fall from his bones, which made the corpse a ghastly sight. Another white man named Walter Hoffman, who was feeding the gin at 400 time of the explosion, was horribly blown so pieces. Fragments of his body were picked up more than 200 feet from the gim. He was blown through the top of the building, and his head has never been found. A negro named Yancey McKance was also mortally broken to pieces and will die. Yancey Gibner, another negro, who was filling a basket of cotton when the boiler bursted, was burled headforemost through the roof, and for some time remained senseless. He will recover. The gin and mill caught fire, but was saved from burning. The loss is about \$3,000, with no insurance. Earelessness was the cause of the awful disaster.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 29.—[Special.] Collector Bradley today appointed Colone Edward Croft, a lawyer of Greenville, as de-Edward Crort, a lawyer of Greenville, as deputy collector of internal revenue for the fitth South [Carolina division, vice Colonel J. L. Black, resigned. The fifth division embraces the counties of Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union and is one of the most important divisions in the district of South Carolina. Colonel Croft will assume the duties of the office on November 1st. Colonel Black was appointed in June, 1885, and his resignation was made entirely of his own accord.

A Boom for Cotton Seed. A Room for Cotton Seed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 29.—[Special.]
There is a great boom in cotton seed here
just now. The price is higher than in a long
time previous, being now quoted at 22 cents
per bushel, with a probability of running up
to twenty-five cents. Both oil mills in this
city are buying freely all offered, and have
men out in the country securing all possible.
The new oil mill has had its boilers tested by
steaming up, and it is expected will be started
up next week.

Columbia, S. C., September 29.—[Special.]—Elvin Audrews, a young white man, while feeding Garner & Hawles's cotton gin at Timmonsville yesterday, ran his right hand ander the meat board to remove some locks of cotton when it was caught by and drawn into the saws. Andrews immediately fainted, and before he could be extricated or the gin stopped his arm was frightfully mangled and completely severed from his body, near the shoulder joint. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

A Big Will Case. A Big Will Case.

Columnus, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—
The probate court of Russell county has been engaged in hearing the contest over a big will case, and which purports to be the will of King Tillman, who died several years ago, was offered for probate and resisted by his sister, Mrs. W. T. Snider, of this city. Mr. C. W. Martin and J. F. Waddell representing one side, and Messes, J. B. Mitchell, of Scale, and W. J. Sanford, of Opelika, the other. The jury decided to admit the will to probate.

Congressional Nomination.

Baron Rouge, September 29.—The democratic convention of the sixth district, today, nominated Colonel S. M. Robertson, of Baton Rouge, for congress, to succeed his father, the late Colonel E. W. Robertson. Colonel Robertson is an avowed supporter of Governor McEnery for re-election, consequently the McEnery wing of the party consider that they have achieved a great victory over their opponents.

Negotiating for a Newspaper.

Columbus, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Mr. H. C. Hanson, of Macon, has been here several days, negotiating to get a controlling interest in the Enquirer-Sun. A stockholders meeting will be held tomorrow night, when something definite will probably be done. The people here are anxious to see Mr. Hanson take charge of the paper.

Notes From Columbus

Columbus, Ga., September 29.—(Special.)—Dr. Armstrong, of Atlanta, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. Willie Beaton, son of Mr. George Beaton, of Russell county, was severely wounded in the knee by the accidental discharge of spistol.

pistol.

Mr. David Currington, of Eufanla, and Mise Emma Howard, of Girard, were united in marriage today.

Mr. Edwin Wood, a prominent citizen et Pike county, Ala., died toduy. He cut his foot about two weeks ago and inflammation act in which resulted in death.

SILE OR LEASE?

Dr. Felton's Strong Argument Against the Sale.

OTHER STRONG AND ABLE SPEECHES A Scathinh Review of the Present Company and Its Chim for Betterments— Some Interesting Figures.

When the house resumed the special order, vesterday morning, Mr. Felton, of Bartow, resumed his argument in opposition to the adoption of the majority report on the resolurelative to the sale or lease of the State

"I am opposed to the sale of the road," gan Mr. Felton; "I will be content if you adopt the preamble to the minority report. I believe that a majority of the people of Geor-gia are opposed to the sale, and that, if the estion is submitted to them, they will give

'I regret that one of Chatham's representatives differs so much from the history of that glorious county. It was in 1851 that her gloions delegation, led by Francis S. Bartow, defeated the sale of this road. The road was rehabilitated and placed under Mr. W. M. Wadley. Whenever this road has been honconducted it has been a blessing. It should not be the property of one man, of a clique or syndicate, but the property of all the people, all classes and in all sections.

people, all classes and in all sections.

"Atlanta is the legitimate offspring of this road. Atlanta, now with her 70,000 population, her manufactures and her extensive traffic, with her religious and moral influence, Atlanta, of whom every Georgian is proud— Atlanta is the product of the Western and At-Atlanta is the product of the Western and Atlantic railroad. She owes all her power, wealth and glory to the road. When the road was built the country between Atlanta and Chattanooga was an Indian territory. Now it is a garden spot of beauty, peopled by thousands of refined, culured and progressive people.

"The Central and Georgia railroads are the products of this road. The Western and Atlantic railroad has made Georgia well-nigh all the is. Has it not paid the people of the state?

"In time of war the Transported our troops.

"In time of war the

TRANSPORTED OUR TROOPS.

Bhe has made a scarcity of food in Georgia
an impossibility. Strike out the road and you
strike out the brightest gem that shines in the
crown of the empire state of the south.

"Aladdin's lamp was hawked about the
streets of Damascus for a purchaser. This
Aladdin's lamp, this wealth-producer, the
Western and Atlantic railroad, is to be hawked about for a purchaser.

"The man who seeks to sell, who votes to
sell this road strikes out the main pillar of the
common school fund and of Georgia's chief
glory, her educational system.

common school fund and of Georgia's chief glory, her educational system.
"One-half the rental of the State road goes to this fund. Strike out \$150,000, and you will have to resort to direct taxation, and take the money out of the pockets of the people—out of the pockets of impoverished farmers.
"Do you observe how fast this common school fund is disappearing? Eighteen hundred and sixty dollars goes to this fund from 186 shares of Georgia railroad stock. A bill is pending to sell those shares. Suppose you sell

pending to sell those shares. Suppose you sell it. The constitution set those shares apart for this fund. What right have you to interfere?"

Mr. Harrell of Webster—"The bill provides that a like sum shall be annually appropriated to the common school fund."

Mr. Felton—"Yes, out of the pockets of the

people."
Mr. Harrell—"Will not the proceeds of the sale of the shares go into the people's

Felton—"No, sir! Then there is \$75, 284 received from the inspection of fertilizers. This is attacked. The \$16,000 from hire of This is attacked. The \$10,000 from hire of convicts is attacked. The liquor tax of \$60,100 is going, going, thank God, and owing to the growth of prohibition, growing less every day. The tax on shows will likely be cut off materially by the interstate commerce bill. The poll tax of \$18,000 is perhaps the only one fast attacked. And now it is proposed to strike out at one fell swoop \$150,000.

"Georgia is the banner state for illiteracy.

out at one fell swoop \$150,000.

"Georgia is the banner state for illiteracy.
I am proud to say that Georgia will compete
with any state in intelligence, refinement and
enterprise. But look at the census returns.
Across the face of Georgia is a black belt of
ignorance. It is represed to describe Across the lace of Georgia is a black coler of ignorance. It is proposed to deepen their of of this belt of infamy, shame and disgrace, by knocking out the main pillar of education in Georgia. If you do this you will wipe out the last hope of the indigent, helpless, poverty stricken children of the state, carry despair to their hearts, and drive them

TO PERPETUAL

orance.

If I could I would devote the whole rental of the state road, \$300,000, to the common school fund. I would consecrate every engine, every car, every depot on the road to the service of the children, and baptize them with the benedictions of the poor children of

Georgia.

"The minority report fixes the minimum rental at \$35,000 per month, or \$420,000 per annum. One half of this, \$210,000, would go to increase the school fund. If you sell the road you wipe out this amount, and must raise the amount for the school fund by direct taxathe amount for the school fund by direct taxa-tion, or wipe out the common school system.

"All this talk about the burden of taxation is buncombe. We have no tax for common schools in Georgia. We are not taxed enor-

is buncombe. We have no tax 16r common schools in Georgia. We are not taxed enormously. Is there anything wrong in devoting the rental to payment of state dobt? Suppose you sell the state road for \$6,000,000. Five per cent on that amount is \$300,000, the amount of the rental. But when the road is offered by the syndicate. I believe the road can be leased at \$40,000 per month. I would be willing to make Governor Brown a preferred lessee under the restrictions of the minority report, if he would step up and bid that sum. On the basis of \$6,000,000, the rental now paid of \$300,000 would extinguish the debt of \$8,500,000 and the interest in 28 years, and leave a splendidly equipped road.

"Captain J. E. Bryant introduced a resolution in the legislature of 1870 for the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and named no minimum price. Dunlap Scott pushed the measure through that prevented public plunder and robbery. I don't say that the resolutions are Slamese twins, but there is a wonderful similarity between Captain Bryant's resolution and the majority report—weither names a minimum price.

"Suppose you sell the road for \$8,000.

Bryant's resolution and the majority reportmenther names a minimum price.

"Suppose you sell the road for \$8,000,000. Five per cent is \$400,000. The rental at \$35,000 per month would wipe out the debt and interest thereon in twenty years, and we would still have the road. \$40,000 per month would give us \$480,000 per annum, which would extinguish the debt and interest in fitteen years. \$50,000 per month, the amount Governor Brown testified it was worth, would extinguish the debt in thirteen years.

"You have read of Esop's Cannonized Fool,

ÆSOP'S CANNONIZED FOOL,

Esor's cannonized fool, who cut open the goose that laid the golden egg. That fable finds its duplicate in the man who would sacrifice the untold revenues of this road for a miserable pittance.

"How will you pay the debt? It is beyond your reach. Before that debt is finally paid the constitution may be changed several times. Governor Brown, in 1870, in a letter to the general assembly, opposed the sale of the State road, characterizing it as the best property Georgia could ever have. The proceeds of the sale and the bonds would never meet."

"Governor Brown says that the

erty Georgia could ever have. The proceeds of the sale and the bonds would never meet."

"Governor Brown says that the

PEOPLE WILL HURL FROM POWER
any legislature who will sell the State road."

Mr. Harrison of Quitman—"Will you give me the date of Governor Brown's letter?"

Mr. Felton—"Here is the book. You will find the whole story there."

Mr. Harrison—"He was preparing to lease the road then."

Mr. Felton, continuing: "What is the value of the road to the lessees? Will the good clerk read the facts and figures I send up? The house will consider me as speaking. What did the lessees pay for the lease? Nothing! They issued \$40,000 of income bonds to each of the twenty-three shares, making \$920,000, to be paid for out of the earnings of the road. These bonds were worth 115 in market in 1880. Therefore, each shareholder received his share, which sold at an average of \$50,000, and income bonds of \$50,000 more, making \$100,000 in bulk that the lease has paid, besides the dividends on stock and incomes to each of the 23 shares. These bonds are ten per cent quarterly bonds, and there are not many outstanding now, having been retired by a sinking fund which

was made by setting apart some of the earnings of the road. They took the road, which paid its own way, and it has made them enormous fortunes, with no capital invested.

"I will show you what
"THE ROAD FAID THE FIRST YEAR
"gross earnings, \$1,397,742.601
"This was made when the road was repre-

"This was made when the road was represented to be in a run-down condition, engines worn out and everything in ruin.

"They did not buy an engine until the road had earned them, in the first four months, \$319,883.84. They put on the first engine of their own purchase in April, 1871. Up to the 1st of May they had made the amount above mentioned. This showed what the road was capable of earning and its great value to them.

"They put on the roadbed in the year 1871: Right of way.

\$3,432 24

Ballast and grading...... 24% miles iron rails

DID THE STATE AGREE TO PAY BETTERMENTS? "Governor Brown, in his testimony before a legislative committee, says it did not. In 1880 he said the lessees had put half a million of money on the road, but in the year 1882 he and they claimed more than \$1,500,000, in Fulton superior court, after making allowance for the state's rails, etc., that he had removed and used. Colonel Julius L. Brown, the attorney of the road, emphatically denied the claim of the lessees for betterments in an argument before the judiciary committee in 1882.

"The improvements put on the road by the "The improvements put on the road by the lessees cannot be removed. They are fixtures. How can bridges or ballast or steel rails be carried off? If the lessees were to seek to remove personal property (cars and engines) belonging to the state they would be subject to indictment and criminal prosecution. They are harmless to injure the state if they were to attempest.
"Yet Senator Brown on July 8 brought for-

attemped.
"Yet Senator Brown on July 8 brought forward a letter to Governor Gordon in which he plainly threatened to run down and dismantle the road, which would be equal to a tenant scraping the paint off a house which he had lived in at a nominal rent for twenty long

WAS THE ROAD WORN OUT? "Senator Brown so declares. Let us go their own figures.
"In the fear 1871 the road earned \$1,397, 742.60. They did not put an engine on the road until they had run it from December 26th, 1870, to April, 1871. The state gave them 44 engines, of which 27 were in fine order—marked good order on their books, nine

were in running order, and

after more than two years of the hardest use for them, and these were the old Yonah, put on in 1849, the Chattanooga, put on in 1851, and the Louisiana, put on in 1853. In the year 1872 the state's engines hauled freight and passengers over 800,000 miles, while the engines belonging to the lessees run only 23,000 miles. The old engines turned over to Joe Brown's company earned in 1872 thirty-five times as much money as the eleven new ones. THREE ONLY WERE CONDEMNED. times as much money as the eleven new ones they had owned a few months. That tells the

"Governor Brown told Genera! Gordon that

"Governor Brown told General Gordon that he received forty-four engines, of which twelve were condemned and almost worthless, the remaining thirty-two badly worn.

"My God! Has this man forgotten the report he presented to the lessees himself in the year 1873, when three only were condemned, nine in running order, and twenty-seven in good order, which was only what he could say of the engines bought by this lessees? It passes comprehension that he should thus forget himself in this matter!

self in this matter!
"What sort of cars did the state turn over?
Governor Brown tells Governor Gordon they "What sort of cars did the state turn over? Governor Brown tells Governor Gordon they 'mostly were badly worn and many unfit for use'.—that the state turned over 671 cars.

"In 1872, the lessees, according to W. C. Morrill, treasurer, paid out for cars, freight and material for cars, only \$9,616.61, not quite \$10,000. In 1871 we have no means of knowing. except that the coal interests and coal shipments required an increase of cars in 1872 to fill the demand, and in 1873 they had only forty, new coal cars running. Brown to fill the demand, and in 1873 they had only forty new coal cars running. Brown said in 1873: 'When the one hundred new coal cars are built, we will have 258 belonging to the company. They had earned nearly \$3,000,000 of money with the cars belonging to the state, and used them two full years, and had only supplied 158 up to February 6, 1873, the date of his report. Good, bad or indifferent, the property of the state has done the work. Badly worn and unfit for use, they might be called, but they did the carrying that yielded a bonanza. In February, 1873, they ran 952 cars of all sorts, and of these 671 belonged to the state of Georgia. All the

671 belonged to the state of Georgia. All the cars which were rebuilt and repaired, COST THEM LESS THAN \$100,000 COST THEM LESS THAN \$100,000.

"After they had run the property of the state from December, 1870, to February, 6, 1873, which includes the combined stock on hand to make further repairs when needed. This tells the tale, and the figures are his own.

"What sort of road-bed did they get? Governor Brown tells Governor Gordon, in 1887, that it was dengerated to the state of the state

that it was dangerous to pass over. Here are

that it was dangerous to pass over. Here are our figures:

1871 paid lessees \$3,432.21; 1872, \$15,906.07; 1878 \$11.
889.99; 1874, \$50,449,86; 1875, \$29,823.91; 1876, \$12,041.00; 1877, \$7,794.66; 1878, \$6,140.02; 1879, \$21,320.76; 1880, \$16,499.62; 1881, \$4,251.03; 1882, \$4770.35.

"Sometimes they lost a bridge by high water, sometimes by fire, and they had to rebuild to use the road at all. A man who rents a farm and has to use a barn to shelter his crop, would hardly do without, which had been lost by storm or set afire, if he had engaged to return it in as good order as he found it. Yet all these things are called betterments and the taxpayer must pay them, or see the best property the state ever owned run down to ruin and destruction. Alas! What limit is there to greed? to greed?

"HOW MUCH BUILDING HAVE THE LESSEES
DONE?
"Governor Brown tells Governor Gordon, on July 8, that it has been enormous. Let us get his own figures: 1871-He bought nothing and built noth-

ing. 1872—Paid for his part carshed in Atlanta \$7

Station house at Catoosa	1,250 00	
station keeper's houses	982 81	ŀ
ten	\$9,423 63	ı
1873—	\$7,506 69 51 00	
1876—	1,309 07	
1879—	2,050 60 4,429 42	

Total in twelve years \$31,244 68 "When Dalton depot was burned up, February, 1886, he refused to put up a decent one, and he defiantly wrote W. B. Farrar that the concern he was putting up he would only need four years, and he should put up the inferior thing to save his money. So much for letting him dictate the terms of the lease to his man Friday, alias R. B. Bullock!

HOW MUCH DID THE LESSEES SPEND ON SIDE-TRACKS?

. 5,597 the state allowed them uninterrupted use of its right-of-way, on which to run sidetracks for their own user and especially for the use of the Dade Coal company, who but a Shylock would demand a pound of flesh, as well as all the lease has made them in pecuniary profits? All the iron belonging to the state was taken up, used or disposed of, and they might have side-tracked from Atlanta to Chattanooga at small expense.

"It's a great cry and little wool!

"It's a great cry and little wool!

How MUCH MASONRY?

"In twelve or thirteen years they spent for masonry on new bridges and culverts the sum of \$32,487. They spent on wire fence in the same time, which was done to save civil suits for destruction of cattle, \$7,760.

"These are their own figures—those they have swelled and swelled time and again—to meet their rapacity and greed. I propose to prove what I here declare.

"In 1872 they bought 24\frac{3}{2}\$ miles of new iron rails, which cost them a little over \$106,000. They took up the state's rails, used them in some way, put down the new rails and charge the state the small (!) increase of interest—of more

way, put down the new rails and charge the state the small (!) increase of interest—of more than \$100,000 for the same year, viz., \$208,—118.86. The original sum I find in the president's report for 1872 to the plessees, and the enormous gain I find in his claim!forbetterments presented in Falton superior court in August, 1882. The amount nearly doubled itself in that length of time. At that rate the state may prepare to how!—who would have believed it?

WHAT THE STATE IS ACCUSED OF BY GOVERNOR. WHAT THE STATE IS ACCUSED OF BY GOVERNOR

what the state is accused it?

What the state is accused of by Governor Brown declares the state has not kept faith with the lessees. Why? Because in the year 1871, said state did investigate the lease, and caused him to expend in its defense the sum of \$10,000, paid to Benj. H. Hill, its attorney. Because the state in 1874, issued a fi fa' to compel this corporation to pay taxes demanded of other corporations in the state, and Governor Brown was forced 'to pay B. H. Hill and Julius L. Brown, \$10,000 to defend the lease against said unlawful if fa. Because said state in 1876 begun another investigation and caused him to pay McCay & Trippe \$2,687, to defend the lease from the legislature. Also, for \$20,000 paid to Julius Brown, B. H. Hill and R. J. Moses to defend a tax if fa. Also \$14,000 paid out to Julius Brown, J. B. Cumming, J. M. Smith and A. R. Lawton. Governor Brown wishes the state to refund \$56,687.66 that he has paid over to Julius Brown, attorney, and B. H. Hill and J. B. Cumming, lessees, as well as other attorneys. Cumming, lessees, as well as other attorneys This demand is most extraordinary. Where is its equal? The state must pay costs and law yer fees, when she trys to look into her own

WHAT THE STATE ACCUSES HIM OF. "Governor Brown, in the year 1872, employed lobbyists and venal newspapers to adrocate the ratification of the lease, and paid money to control the action of the representa-tives of the people, when investigation into the lease was demanded. Governor Brown was sworn before a legislative committee in the great 1876, and there testified that he spent \$21,000 on such parties to influence the legislature and public opinion, and that he did secretly conspire thus to defeat investigation at such time and manner by the use of money. By his own sworn statements, he hired "By his own sworn statements, he hired attorneys to talk to the members, without allowing them to suppose these lobbyists were thus hired, and the only restriction he placed on such hired persons was not to buy liquor with the money, and make the legislators drunk while they were doing such work. By his own sworn statements, he used newspapers and their owners to advocate the lease, and paid secretly for this work the public having no and their owners to advocate the lease, and pade secretly for this work, the public having no knowledge of this private influence of the money, which moulded their opinions and their judgment. Hon. Mr. Stephens, once a lessee, declared in a letter to General Toombs that a legislature which thus ratified the lease was no better than Bullock, who made it. The state can never forgive such methods or such

WHAT THE STATE IS NOW CONCERNED ABOUT. "I. That the railroad may be sold away, out of her possession, a property which Governor Brown declared, when an unbiased judge, to be the best it ever had or will ever own. He then declared it would hurl from power any governor or legislature which would order or

rmit such sale,

"2. That he may be using his money in the
me way, at this time, that he did in the year
72 to mould the legislature and public opinion in the matter.

"3. That the state which owns more or less land adjacent to the road bed may find a difficulty in recovering her own. She has eleven acres opposite the depot in Chattanooga and a right of way from Chattanooga to the Tennessee river, besides more or less acres about and continuous to nearly eyesy station on the

contiguous to, nearly every station on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Western and Atlantic railroad.

"4. That the money which certain railroads would pay for this valuable property—would be absorbed and spent—leaving the state minus her property which she could always use as a contraction."

ner property which she could always use as a collateral in any emergency.

"5. That the late threat used by President Brown was intended to raise a smoke in one-place, to conceal a crafty plot in another, and that some future investigation may show how much has been secured to the state's injury.

WHAT THE LESSEES MADE IN THE DIFFERENT YEARS. Net Earnings \$149,568 03

1874-Silence and division. 1875-Silence and division. 1876-Silence and division. 1877-Silence and division—when	the railroad
commission compelled a showing.	
Net income after	Gross Earn.
reit d was paid.	ings.
1873\$1,130,996 96	\$174.158 24
1879 1,068,587 61	197.198 98
1880 1,297,048 71	406,794 90
1881 1,595,946 73	392,076 35
1882 1,576,905 59	157,310 87
1888 1,376,295 50	237,114 80
1884 1,280,819 97	92.828 88
1885 1,130,060 01	92,925 51
1886 1,077,596 95	50,679 96
1887—May 1 1,191,409 02	125,185 78

136,235.1	3,778.94	1,437.50	84,115	98,903.08
127,809.8	8,878,06	1,437.50		95,071.89
128 101 9	4.162.93	1.437.50	23,571	93,929.80
104 614 9	20,825,77	1 437 50	25,996	74.115.18
714 916 6	2704 60	1 437 50	92 443	76,690,68
100,000	2 771 00	1,487.50	95,076	70,707.91
76 994 8	100.00	4,907.00	10000	55,000.34
20,494,0	427.41	1,13700	20,740	66,000,73
127,962.0	968, 15	1,437.50	24,82	100,784.08
148,897.0		1,437.00	25,471	121,985,00
\$156,529.72	\$620.59	\$1,629.16	\$35,877	\$118,902.93
Total.	Car Rent.	Mail.	Passengers.	Freight.

= = | a thing to the relling stock.

SHALL THE STATE PAY "BETTERMENTS?"

"Yes, if it owes betterments. The state would soom to accept a favor at the hands of men who played highwaymen on her revenues in Bullock's time. But, such a matter must be decided by equity.

"The lessees must prepare a sworn statement as to how much of their money they invested, before they make such a claim. If they made the earnings of the road pay all debts—and invested not a dollar in cash—what claim have they? If the state declined to allow betterments, and Governor Brown abandons the law of contracts, to set up accidents and mistakes, undue advantage to the state, to their hurt, they have grounds for equity. If the state has lost her revenues by unfair contracts; if the lease act was violated in allowing the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Louisville and Nashville to own shares; if overgrown salaries are paid in defiance of the lease act the property of the lease are then the state of the lease of the lease are the state of the lease of the lease are then the state of the lease and the Louisville and Nashville to own shares; if overgrown salaries are paid in defiance of the lease act, then the state may enter into an arrangement to claim equity. It will then be fair to both sides. If Brown & Co. abandon their contract to obtain betterments, they must do equity. Then a sworn statement must be had of all expenses, lobby fees, and the amount of individual money invested, not derived from the lease, or the credit which the lease would give them.

WHAT ARE FIXTURES TO THE STATE'S PROPERTY.

estate, it is clear beyond doubt, that the lessees are tenants under the lease law, and all betterments thus added, are at their own risk, and belong to the state—the owner of the property—unless some binding contract, male at the time of lease provides otherwise.

"The track belongs to the state of necessity. The roadbed, the bridges, the station houses, depots, machine shops, stationary machinery, side tracks, etc. The movable property, is not so clear, as to its ownership. It is granted that every engine and car that the state turned over should be replaced at its proper valuation. That valuation can only be estimated by the capacity shown to do good work at the start. That can only be seen in the gross earnings of the first year in which the lessees run the road. Thank the Lord, the game has been blocked by their own figures! The road earned more in 1871 than it did in 1880, when nearly \$20,000 to the share was divided out among the twenty-three shareholders. It can only speak in these symbols, plain figures, that never lie. And these are lessees figures. The dead past comes to life, to point the finger of scorn at the robber barons.

AFORS.
HOW THE STATE HAS BEEN CHEATED. "The Georgia railroad pays a dividend of 12 per cent on the investment. The Central pays 12½ per cent. Atlanta and West Point pays, I am told, 20 per cent on original stock. "The State road feeds them all. Has three times the business and pays 5 per cent on the

"The State road reedy them all. Has three times the business and pays 5 per cent on the original stock.

"When Governor Brown quit twisting his bill yearling's caudal appendage. (I must be careful as to terms, as his protege, Dr. Tucker wishes to put me in the chaingang for alluding to a very small dog's tail in this assembly—and rose to the gubernatorial chair)—he called on Dr. Lewis to make the old road to humthat road so dear to every Georgian's heart must git up and git.' As the governor reached out for every successive term he would pinch Dr. Lewis and Major Rowland for a 'little more grape, Captain Bragg,' to be able to reach the ambition of his heart. He told Judge Wright, of Rome, after the war that the State road ought and could be made to yield \$600,000 per annum; yet he gobbled it up and paid just half that sum, which he now proposes to shrink up and clutch out of it two or three millions as 'betterments.'

HOW THE LION ROARED. "Pay me those betterments, or I'll scrape the

"Pay me those betterments, or I'll scrape the paint off the depots!
Pay my demands and my son Julius's fees, or I'll run off all the cars!
Pay for the road bed, tracks, ballast, wire fences, etc., or I'll smoke you out!
Pay for all the engines, or I'll run them into Tennessee!

Tennessee!
Pay for all the cars, or I'll break up the last one of them!
"Now, you little creatures in the legislature

I'll not address you a line on the subject, but I'll shake my fist at your governor, and you may run to shelter!
Small fry, as I believe you to be, those I can not control by and through lobbyists, or as I did once, by giving fat places to every old fossil that had a son or son-in-law in the body, I'll elect to death.

skeer to death!
"Raw head and bloody bones! Get out and "Raw head and bloody bones! Get out and let me have my own sweet way!
"Fee, to, tum," "I smell the blood!" Yes, I want more money! I want to get a better grip on it! I'm your boss! I bossed Bullock, and I bossed the balance; and the state of Georgia owes me a living, and I intend to have it! Be careful, boys! Be careful of your money! Don't buy a mother's son of them a drop of liquor with my money! Let me get my paw on the treasury, and keep them sober, or p'raps they won't skeer so easy!

my paw on the treasury, and keep them soler, or p'raps they won't skeer so easy!

BROWN'S CHEEK AND AUDACITY.

"In the year 1872, the lessees put down 24g miles of new iron rails, which cost a little over \$106,000. In 1871, he put down a fraction over 25 miles of new iron rails, which cost him no more, namely, \$4,150 per mile.

"He brings in his charge for the same, in the two years mentioned as follows: 1871, \$283,169,25; 1872, \$208,118.80; for fifty miles, \$497,288.05. Divide by fifty, and you will see he charges the state the enormous sum of \$9,-

544,255.05. Divide by hirty, and you will see he charges the state the enormous sum of \$9,857.60, which cost him, labor included, \$4,150 per mile. In addition to this, the state loses all the iron he removed from the road in those two years, which he said he gave credit for. USURIOUS INTEREST CLAIMED FROM THE STATE.

"In the year 1872, Governor Brown says, in his report to the lessees, we have laid down 24s miles of new iron on the track, making fifty and a fraction miles in all, since the date of the lessees.

of the lease.
"The iron he laid down in 1872, viz., 243 "The fron he laid down in 1812, VIZ., 24g miles, he says, cost him \$106,097.92.
"I go back to Martin Dooly's itemized cost, and I find the iron cost \$82,479.12; fish-bars and bolts. \$10,516.12; 800 kegs of spikes, \$6,-197.55; labor, laying new track, switches, and grading, \$7,441.50; total, \$106,634.24.

grading, \$7,441.50; total, \$106,634.24.

"When he presented his betterment account in Fulton superior court, he claims \$208,118.86, for iron rails put down in 1872, with the cost of laying them—due credit being allowed for the state's old rails. Just figure for yourself. It really cost him, by E. W. Cole, superintendent's account, and Martin Dooly's figures, \$106,000. He claims from the state a payment of \$208,000, a difference of \$102,000, either for interest on money, or for the lobby, hired that year.

either for interest on money, or for the lobby, hired that year.

"At the first meeting of the lessees Governor Brown said he must have \$180,000, and \$50,-000 at once, or he would be surrely with the surrely worth of the word of the lesse, the Macon party and the Atlanta party. Mr. H. I. Kimball seconded Governor Brown's motion, and told the Macon party that they owed their seats to the outside party.

"My indignation is fatigued when I consider the facts about this road. Last Saturday over 230 freight cars left Atlanta, for Chattanooga, averaging over \$20 net. Daily for the past twelve months an average of 200 freight cars leave Chattanooga, realizing to the road over \$130,000 per month from freight alone.

"The passenger traffic is \$400,000 per annum, and transporting the United States mails"

and transporting the United States mails and transporting the United States mails

PAYS THE BUNNING EXPENSES
of the passenger trains. The business of the
road is increasing. The new business coming
to the road will not be depreciated by competition. Take the iron
and manganese business from Bartow
county alone, not known when the lease was
made, averages \$2,500 per month, and is wonderfully increasing.

derfully increasing.
"Fifteen freight cars loaded with granite from Stone Mountain and Lithonia pass over the road daily. This is a new and growing "The martle business of Cobb county nets

business.

"The mattle business of Cobb county nets \$4.000 per month.

"Talk about the Goodwater or Sweetwater, or any other competing lines! The old giant laughs at them. He is master of the surroundings. The coal business is not so large, because Governor Brown

WILL NOT ADMIT COMPETING COMPANIES to his Dade coal mines. I admire him for what he has done to advance our iron interests, but if he attempts to touch one of the rails of the road I could prosecute him quicker than you can say Jack Robinson. [Laughter.]

"In ten years it will require all the cars now on the road to transport the coal alone,

"Hold on to the Road.

"If I was dying, my last words would be, 'Don't sell the State road! Hold on to it through evil as well as good report.' Hold on to it and you will be independent of sharpers, tricksters and usurers. I appeal from Brown the lessee, to Brown the patriot.

"While I condemn the manner in which the lease was made, I commend the lease act. Dunlap Scott fixed the minimum price of the rental at \$35,000 per month, but it was stricken out and \$25,000 inserted. There was a provision inserted to pay betterments. Hon. W. P. Price moved to strike it out, and only two yoted nay, and it was stricken.

"The legislature said she would not pay betterments.

"Steel rails were substituted for iron rails"

betterments.
"Steel rails were substituted for iron rails for the sake of economy. The question comes to you, are you willing to sell the road? [Appiause.]

Mr. Harrison Speaks.

Mr. Harrison, of Quitman—"I have not one word to say in regard to the truthfulness of the assertions of the gentleman from Bartow. I have no criticism to make. I indorse what he has said. But it has nothing to do with the question before us. The resolution does not effect either a lease or sale. The sale of the road is

THE SHORTEST ROAD out of trouble. It has accomplished all our fathers intended it should. The sale of the State road was no more an issue in Gordon's campaign than the ten commandments. We advertise that we have for sale or lease, and leave the next legislature to accept or reject the bids. How are we to arrive at the present value of the road? Let the school fund take care of itself. Levy a direct tax for a school fund, and the people will know what they are

Mr. Glenn-"While the issue in law is not the sale or lease of the road, it is so in fact. The mode to ascertain the value of the road is not the proper one. Both reports are radically wrong under the present surroundings. The value of the road will be determined by the present surroundings and in the wrong way. The nearer you get to the value of the road at the time of leasing the better. The next legislature will have ample time to adopt a plan. The legislature will be in session in 1820. Should the lease oxpire before final action we will have the road, and the legislature will be competent to deal with it. Mr. Glenn's Views

will have the road, and the legislature will be competent to deal with it.

"The measure is an insidious trojan horse. The facts gc out to the world. The lessees are in possession. A claim for betterments is pending which they propose to collect by running the road down. Men hostile to the road, but who want it, are in possession of it. A false standard of value is set up, and bids for sale or leave will be elicible.

forward disposition of the matter one way or the other. We should file a plea in behalf of the people. Action should be taken to pre-serve and secure the property of the state from being despoiled."

from being despoiled."

Mr. Huff offered this amendment to the majority report: Resolved, That at no time nor under any circumstances shall the Western and Atlantic railroad ever be sold or leased to any person or company of persons until all questions of dispute as to betterments between the state and the present lessees shall have been fully and completely disposed of, so that when the railroad property is offered for sale or lease the state shall be in a condition to offer the same entirely free from all circumstances of every kind and character. If no such settlement can be made between the state and the present lessees before the such settlement can be made between the state and the present lessees before the present lease is expired, then no sale or new lease shall be made until the expiration of the present lease, at which time the state will come intoftull and complete possession and con-trol of the road and then be prepared to sell or lease the same to the best possible advantage,

trol of the road and then be prepared to sell or lease the same to the best possible advantage,

Facts From Mr. Watts.

"Mr. Watts—I wish to state some facts about the present condition of the State road. Whenever a man has property to dispose of, he will first ascertain if he has a just title to what he proposes to sell, its true value, earning capacity and future prospects.

"In its present condition the State road."

"In its present condition the State road
Is NOT FIT FOR SALE, OR LEASE,
for by a series of incrustations it has accumulated property of no use to its operations. In
Tennessee it has property worth \$1,06,000 and
in Georgia \$100.000 of property. The great
bulk of this property has not added one cent to
Georgia in the last 40 years.

"We should skin the road of this surplus before offering it for sale or least.

"We should skin the road of this surplus be-fore offering it for sale or lease.
"I am opposed to the sale. The railroad was constructed for a two-fold purpose—financial and political. The acumen of A. H. Stephens gave us the road at a time, which if not seized, all the wealth resulting to Georgia would have passed by forever. Every railroad built in Georgia and run for twenty years, was fore-shadowed in the act introduced by Mr. Ste-

"Burn off your right hand before you sell the road. I would rather have the state own it than a foreign coporation. Mark the history of south Geograp" of south Georgia. Mr. Watts was comparing the facilities af-orded by the state road with the East Tennesee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, when the cour of adjournment arrived.

Fillibustering Fun. At 5 yesterday evening in the house Mr. Veazey offered a resolution that on after to-lay the house hold three sessions daily, the night session to begin at 7:30 p. m.
Mr. Preston offered as a substitute that on aud after October 3d night sessions be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 to

Mr. Strickland moved to table.
Mr. West moved to amend the substitute by inserting from 8 to 10 p. m.

Mr. Gamble offered an amendment to insert

every night except Saturday.

Mr. Pittman moved to adjourn, upon which motion Mr. Preston called the yeas and nays, and the motion to adjourn lost by yeas 45,

and the motion to adjourn lost by yeas 45, nays 74.

Mr. Felton, of Bibb, moved to lay the resolution on the table, upon which Mr. Presten called the yeas and nays, and the motion to table was voted down by yeas 42, nays 71.

Mr. Dendgen moved to adjourn, upon which Mr. Denny called the yeas and nays, and the motion to adjourn was lost by yeas 54, nays 61.

Mr. Cook called the previous question.

Upon this motion, Mr. Felton, off Bibb, called for the yeas and nays, and the call for the previous question was sustained by yeas 76, nays 32.

Mr. Haves moved to adjourn upon which Mr. Denny called the yeas and nays. Three votes were taken and no quorum voting, the speaker had the doors closed and the roll called. One hundred and fifteen answered to their names,

The call was sustained and the n journ lost by yeas 47, nays 65.

The main question was then put, and Mr. Gamble's amendment for sessions every night

Gamble's amendment for sessions every night except Saturday rejected by yeas 48, nays 68.

Mr. Preston's substitute for night sessions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, commencing October 3d, was then adopted.

Mr. Shewmake moved to suspend the regular order and take up bill No. 1012 for a second reading. The house in imagining that it was a joke voted yeas 90, nays 12. It proved to be a long charter.

Mr. Hayes moved to adjourn. Mr. Pickett called the yeas and nays which was not sustained. The motion to adjourn prevailed by yeas 95, nays 9.

To Adjourn on the 20th of October The joint committee of the senate and house on the business before the general assembly, made a report yesterday. The senate did not act; the house adopted it unanimously. The legislature of 1884-85 adjourned on October 15, they days earlier.

made a report yesterday. The senate did not act; the house adopted it unanimously. The legislature of 1884-85 adjourned on October 15, five days earlier.

The report is as follows:

The joint committee appointed to examine into the condition of the business before the general assembly submitted the following report:

Business before the senate—Bills read first time, 46; second time, 7; on table, 16; senate resolutions, 3; house bills in senate, read first time, 78; second time, 3; reconsidered and recommitted, 5; on table, 8; house resolutions, 7; total, 163. Business before the house-House bills for third reading, 195; second reading, adversely reported 166; second reading, 2; on table, 14; senate bills for all eading, 16; senate bills for first reading, 1; bills in hands of committee, 200; total business before the house, 518; total business before senate, 168; total before both houses, 786.

This large volume of business represents the work of the session yet undisposed of, and its present condition makes it necessary to consider the question whether the general assembly will follow the expressed disposition of its members, and adjourn within the next few days, or remain in session and transact the public business which has reached a point where to abandon it, would be to lose not only the result of the legislative labors thereon, and the expense incurred in connection therewith, but probably necessitate the introduction of many of these measures into some future legislature. The committee have conferred together, with a desire to accomplish both objects in view, viz an early adjournment, and a proper disposition of the public business, and they believe that if both houses will employ the utmost dispatch in the performance of their duttes, an adjournment may be had by the 20th of October. The committee therefor recommended for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives that the general assembly adjourn sine die on October 20th.

Respectfully submitted, John 8. Da

Fighting Over a Jewel.

The bill amending the charter of Jewell provoked considerable discussion in the house yesterday evening. Part of the town is in Warren and part in Hancock. The Warren county people object to the charter. Mr. Hunt, of Hancock, made a short and determined effort to pass the bill, but was opposed by Messrs. Norris, of Warren, Hanh, of Hall, Gamble, of Jefferson, and Coggins, of Banks. The bill failed to pass, however, receiving 71 yeas to 20 nays.

Amended and Concurred In. The senate amendment to the bill authorizing the lease of certain city property of the state in Calhoun was taken up in the house yesterday evening and concurred in after adopting an amendment by Mr. Lamar "with the consent of J. B. King or his assigns."

yeas to 20 nays.

To be Retouched.

Mr. Howell introduced in the house yest day evening a joint resolution authorist Horace Bradley to make certain improvement

in the portrait of Hon. B. H. Hill expense to the state, which was unan agreed to.

Additional Appropriations,

The bill making additional appropriations for the support of the government was passed in the house yesterday evening by year 125,

The house yesterday morning discussed the resolutions concerning the sale or lease of the State road up to the hour of adjournment.

resolutions concerning the sale or lease of the State road up to the hour of adjournment.

The committee on temperance reported adversely on bills prohibiting the sale of liquor within three miles of the churches in Belton and to submit the question of prohibition to the people of Taylor county.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on the following bills: Incorporating the New Life Water Power and Granite Railway company; incorporating the Chattahoechee Terminal company; incorporating the Chattahoechee Terminal company; incorporating the Hepzibah and Hawkinsville railroad.

The committee on military affairs reported that the bill exempting 125 members of the Atlanta Rifles from jury duty, and to amend the act for the better government and discipline of the volunteer troops, and adverse to the bill amending the act for the government and discipline of the Georgia volunteers.

The committee on agriculture reported in favor of the passage of the following bills, amending section 4596 of the code.

The committee on finance recommended the passage of the bill for the relief of James H. Tootle, of Montgomery county, and to appropriate \$125 for clerical services rendered the special committee on property of Western and Atlantic railroad. The committee reported adversely on bills for the relief of J. A. Flournoy, and to refer all resolutions concerning the State road to a joint committee. They recommend the withdrawal of the resolution authorizing the treasurer to pay T. R. Ramspeck the per diem due E. M. Word.

Several senate amendments to bills were concourred in.

concurred in.

Several bills were passed and otherwise disposed of, and a resolution to hold night sessions

Senate Routine.

The senate for the first time this session held two sessions yesterday. There was no particular reason why two sessions were necessary, as the body has succeeded in keeping up with its work heretofore with one meeting per day. An economical spirit, however, pervaded the body yesterday, and it manifested itself in an afternoon session.

The following new bills were introduced in The ionowing new units were introduced in the senate yesterday:

By Mr. Dilworth—A bill to remove the civil disabilities of William Ammons, a minor, and for other purposes. Referred to the special judicity, By Mr. Lewis—A bill to incorate the Augusta and White Plains railroad company. Referred to rail-

White Plains railroad company. Referred to railroads.

UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill to appropriate \$5,000 for the purpose of repairing the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega, and the other bills making appropriations for different educational institutions under the control of the State university, were, on motion, made the special order for next Wednesday, to be continued from day to day, until they were disposed of finally. In this special order is also included the bill appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for the repair of the dornitories belonging to the University of Georgia, at Athens. This bill was reported favorably, by almost a unanimous vote of the senate finance committee, and while opposition will be manifested, it is believed that the bill will pass.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read the third time and passed by the regular constitutional majority:

jority:
A bill to allow the sale of property in trover where

neither plaintiff nor defendant repleyes in the ame manner now prescribed in cases of levy under stachment.

A bill to incorporate the bank of Sandersville.

A bill to provide for the registration of the qualified voters of Floyd county.

A bill to amend an act providing for the registra-A off the qualified voters of Telfair county.

A bill to define the offense of blackmail and to pre-cribe the punishment thereof.

A bill to require the clerk of the superir court of each courty to procure and keep a duplex index book of the written instruments of record in his office.

office.

A bill to prescribe a remedy for supplying the de A bill to prescribe a remedy for supplying the defects arising from the loss of county records. (A more extended account of the passage of this bill will be seen elsewhere in this issue.)

At the afternoon session, which convened at 3 o'clock, the following bills were also passed:
A bill to authorize and require registration of to ers in Bartow county.

A bill to provide for amendments of affidavits to forcelose them.

A bill to amend incorporation of the Turtle and Altamaha River canal.

A bill to amend incorporation of the Turtle and Altamaha River canal.

A bill for the relief of D. W. Price, ex-county treasurer of Dou. Its county.

A bill to amend an act establishing a new charter for the city of Atlanta, so as to provide for the election and service of a third assistant tax receives

A bill for the relief of Henry J. Lamar, of Bibb A bill to authorize juries in certain telony cases to

A bill to fix the compensation of the sheriff of the supreme court.

A bill for the relief of the Home Provident Safety Fund association of New York.

A bill to require defendants in ejectment cases to withdraw affidavits of forgery made to plaintiff deeds in all cases where it appears that said deeds were lost or destroyed in possession of defendant and

deeds in all cases where it appears that said deeds were lost or destroyed in possession of defendant and counsel.

A bill to amend section 2138 of the code of 1882.

A bill for the relief of James Jordan in case of McDaniel, governor, vs. W. V. Gary, J. W. Gary and James Jordan, survites on said bond.

A bill to prohibit sale or manufacture of spirithous or malf liquors within four miles of Mount Zion colored, church, in Meriwether county.

A bill to authorize the city council of Augusta to collect by execution, to be enforced and to have the same levied upon premises, as executions for taxes due the city for water rent on premises supplied by the Augusta waterworks.

Mr. Livingstone, from the military committee, reported favorably the bill providing for the appointment of a surgeon for each light battery of artillery volunteers in Georgia.

The committee to whom the resolution looking toward an adjournment of the general assembly had been sent, and which was also requested to report upon the amount of business in each house of the general assembly, made its report yesterday, the report in full appearing elsewhere. It is likely that the day for adjournment named therein, the 20th of October, will witness the final dissolution of the legislature.

The senate transacted a quantity of business yesterday, passing a number of bills and discussing generally and at length one measure. The morning session adjourned at 1 o'clock, and the afternoon session at 5 o'clock. The senate will convene today at 10 o'clock.

Pond's Extract, all users tell us, is without an eaul for Piles, Sprains, Gout or any inflammas.

Pond's Extract, all users tell us, is without an equal for Piles, Spr ains, Gout or any inflammas tion. Try it!

With some thirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that terrible disease known extract. It advances from stage to stage of fearful annoyances, and if neglected, is certain to end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it at any stage. This medicine has been long before the public, and thousands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues. never-failing virtues.



THE STREET RAILWAY

An Interesting Chat About the **Duration** of Material.

FLEVEN MONTHS THE LIFE OF WHEELS

Tron and Steel Rails-Influence of Sand-The State Fair—The Burnett Case
—Fine Cotton—Items.

Macon, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Mr. John T. Voss is one of the best informed John T. Voss is one of the best intolled street railway men in the country, having spent a good portion of his life in the running of a street railway line. He came here from Nashville, Tenn., several years ago and took charge of the city and suburban railway line of this city, which he has since successfully ma-

In a talk with him today the subject of the business life of various materials was brought up and he gave some interesting points about the business. "Those new wheels are not so up and he gave some interesting points about the business. "Those new wheels are not so good as your old ones?" suggested the reporter. "Yes, they are quite as good. You see they have lived out their allotted eleven months, yes, more, for they have really run longer than usual here in this grinding sand of Macon. A good wheel without a flaw will hardly un longer than about eleven months here, though I have seen them run longer in Nashville, where the soil is not so sandy."

"Why, that's a new wrinkle. What do you account the age of a rail?"

"Well, I have not had time to test the steel rails which we have only recently began putting down. I guess the iron rails would grind out in about eight years. That is about the age in the mountains, though this sand must always be allowed for. I suppose that the steel rails here ought to last some thirteen wars before they become unserviceable. I'll tell you our sort of material is not long lived."

"What is that?"

What is that ?" "What is that?"
"These pine cross-ties imbedded in this conglomerate of soil, sand and road dust. They are a short lived sort of thing, and ought to be good for they die so young. My experience with the average cross-tie is that it will last about three years here. I have tried that in a practical way, and am satisfied that I have about struck the average."

"I see you have cut down the length of your care?"

Yes, I reduced the length of some of the old sixteen footers to twelve feet. You see the old length will do very well on easy grades, and there is no difficulty in turning curves, but and there is no difficulty in turning curves, out in a town like this where the grades are heavy, the short cars are as easy again to pull. Another matter I have changed, and that is the tread of the wheels. Now, when we first came here the broad-faced wheels were in use, and, when the track became sanded the wheels pulled very hard through it. We changed from that to a marrow tread, and our mules fattened on it."

tened on it."
"Why do you use these little Texas mules?"
"Simply because they are the best we can "Why do you use these little Texas mules?"
"Simply because they are the best we can
get. The big mule may be stronger and have
more weight, but he is clumsier and more liablette break down in the shoulder, or get sore
feet than the tough little Texan. You may
watch these little fellows humping to it
as they pull up a long incline, and you will
imagine it is almost crueity to animals to work
them. But let them start down grade and there
is none of that shuffling broke up gallop, and
troe gait that distinguishes the big

is none of that shuffling broke up gallop, and trot gait that distinguishes the big Tennesseean. They either trot or gallop along lively, and at the end of the trip they frisk into the stable as lively as kittens. I find them far preferable to the larger ones."
"Speaking of ages of material, how long will the Texan last?"
"Ah, the Lord only knows. I guess they will outlive the driver, superintendent, president, and all. One was run over and killed by the carelessness of a negro boy last summer, that has lived here ever since the road was built. There is no telling how long the Texan will live."

THE BURNETT CASE.

The Testimony In and Argument Begun-The

The Testimony In and Argument Begun—The Probabilities.

Macox, Ga. September 29.—[Special.]—Reports from Crawford court state that the evidence in the Burnett case, for the killing of Hancock, was all submitted last night and argument begun.

The prosecution was well represented by Messrs. Moore, Patterson, Wallace and Solicitor-General Hardeman. The defense rely on the talented Butherford, of Macon, Smith, of Crawford, and Hunt, of Barnesville. The evidence was notivery voluminous, and it is reported here today that the defendant stands a fair show of coming clear.

FINE COTTON.

Henry Feagin, of Houston County, to the

Macon, Ga, September 29.—[Special.]—
Mr. Henry S. Feagin, of Feagin, Houston rounty, is one of the foremost farmers of that leading county. He has a premium acre of cotton planted for the State fair exhibit. During the months of August and September he has nicked from that acre two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six pounds of seed cotton, and there is a great deal more yet to harvest.

Mr. Feagin says that a day or two ago he counted twenty-five grown bolls that had not opened on one stalk. He will get several hundred pounds more off the patch, having already enough to make two good heavy bales of cotton.

They tell it on Mr. Lee Holt that he planted an acre some years ago for a premium, and after gathering three heavy bales he abandoned the patch and pulled up the stalks for fear people would not believe the story if he gathered any more.

This is the only thing that will prevent Mr.

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"Boys, Don't Shoot Birds Around Martha's Grave."

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MELE-POOTED PIGS

To be Exhibited at the State Fair—Other Notes.

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The rain has cleaned up everything down at the park, and the newly halated and whitewashed buildings show up gloriously in the autumn

the portrait of Hon. B. H. Hill spense to the state, which was unand

Additional Appropriations.

The bill making additional appropriations or the support of the government was passed in the house yesterday evening by year 125,

House Routine.

The house yesterday evening by yeas 125, nays 0.

House Routine.

The house yesterday morning discussed the resolutions concerning the sale or lease of the State road up to the hour of adjournment.

The committee on temperance reported adversely on bills prohibiting the sale of liquor within three miles of the churches in Bellton and to submit the question of prohibition to the people of Taylor county.

The committee on railroads reported favorable you the following bills: Incorporating the New Life Water Power and Granite Railway company; incorporating the Chattahoccheo Terminal company; incorporating the Heprical and Hawkinsville railroad.

The committee on military affairs reported that the bill exempting 125 members of the Attanta Rifles from jury duty, and to amend he act for the better government and discipline of the Georgia volunteers.

The committee on agriculture reported in a cor of the passage of the tollowing bills, mending section 45% of the code.

The committee on finance recommended the assage of the bill for the relation of James Hr. Tootle, of longious property of Western and Atlantarionary county, and to appropriate the for elerical services rendered the special ommittee on property of Western and Atlantarionary county, and to appropriate the for elerical services rendered the special ommittee on property of Western and Atlantarionary county. The committee on property of the services rendered the special ommittee on property of the services rendered the special ommittee on property of the services rendered the special of the relation of the resolutions concerning the tate road to a joint committee. They recommend the withdrawal of the resolution authorated the withdrawal of

al senate amendments to bills were everal bills were passed and otherwise dis-ed of, and a resolution to hold night sessions

Senate Routine.
The senate for the first time this session of two sessions vesterday. There was no ticular reason why two sessions were necesity, as the body has succeeded in keeping with its work heretofore with one meeting day. An economical spirit, however, period the body yesterday, and it manifested in an afternoon session.

NEW BILLS.
The following new bills were introduced in esenate yesterday:

enate yesterday:
Mr. Dilworth—A bill to remove the civil disies of Welliam Ammons, a minor, and for
purposes. Referred to the special judicitry,
Mr. Lewis—A bill to incorate the Augusta and
e Piains railroad company. Referred to rail-

UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS, the bull to appropriate \$5.00 for the puration of repairing the North Georgia Agriculd college at Dahlonega, and the other bills ing appropriations for different educationstitutions under the control of the State ersity, were, on motion, made the special r for next Wednesday, to be continued aday to day, until they were disposed of ly. In this special order is also included only appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for the ir of the dormitories belonging to the Unity of Georgia, at Athens. This bill was tred favorably, by almost a unanimous of the senate finance committee, and copposition will be manifested, it is bed that the bill will pass.

BILLS PASSED.

e following bills were read the third time passed by the regular constitutional ma-

to allow the sale of property in trover where plaintiff nor descudant replexes in the anner now prescribed in cases of levy under

or browle for the registration of Flovel county.

amend an act providing for the registraqualized voters of Telfair county.

Associate offense of blackmall and to be the punishment thereof.

It to require the clerk of the superior court of court of the procure and keep a duplex index of the written instruments of record in his

he afternoon session, which convened at k, the following bills were also passed: to authorize and require registration of

of D. W. Price, ex-county the r lief of D. W. Fries, ex-county f Doug las county, amend an act establishing a new charter-tof Atlanta, so as to provide for the elec-ervice of a third assistant tax receiver

for the relief of Henry J. Lamar, of Bibb ize juries in certain telony cases to mend the defendant to mercy.

It o authorize the city council of Augusta to not macadamize the streets when petitioned by properly owners thereon, it o amend section 3523 of the code of 1882.

It off the compensation of the sheriff of the

ie court.

I for the relief of the Home Provident Safety as ociation of New York.

I to require defendants in ejectment cases to aw affidavits of forgery made to plaintiff's national cases where it appears that said deeds set or destroyed in possession of defendant and

series in all cases where it appears that said deeds are lost of destroyed in possession of defendant and sensel.

A till to amend section 218 of the code of 1882.

A till for the relief of James Jordan in case of Monanies Jordan, sureties on said bond.

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A bill to prohibit said or manufacture of spirituals or mant heaven within four miles of Mount Zion solved, church, in Meriwether county.

A bill to authorize the city council of Augusta to object by execution, to be enforced and to have the same levied upon premises, as executions for taxes the city for water rent on premises supplied by he Augusta waterworks.

Mr. Livingstone, from the military committee, reported favorably the bill providing for he appointment of a surgeon for each light attery of artillery volunteers in Georgia.

The committee to whom the resolution looking toward an adjournment of the general assembly had been sent, and which was also requested to reportion the amount of business in each house of he general assembly, made its report yesterlay, the report in full appearing elsewhere. It is likely that the day for adjournment amed therein, the 20th of October, will witness the final dissolution of the legislature.

The senate transacted a quantity of business exterday, passing a number of bills and disassing generally and at length one measure the morning session adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Pond's Extract, all users tell us, is without an account of the legislature tiles. Sur ains, Gout or any infamms.

Pond's Extract, all users tell us is without an equal for Piles, Sprains, Gout or any inflammation. Try iti

Decay of the Bones.

With some that torrible disease known attarn. It advances from stage to stage of earful annoyances, and if neglected, is certain o end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh temedy will cure it at any stage. This meditie has been long before the public, and housands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues.



JAMES PYLE, Now Yo

THE STREET RAILWAY

An Interesting Chat About the Duration of Material.

FLEVEN MONTHS THE LIFE OF WHEELS

Iron and Steel Rails-Influence of Sand-The State Fair-The Burnett Case -Fine Cotton-Items.

Macon, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Mr. John T. Voss is one of the best informed street railway men in the country, having spent a good portion of his life in the running of a street railway line. He came here from Nashville, Tenn., several years ago and took charge of the city and suburban railway line of this city, which he has since successfully ma-

In a talk with him today the subject of the as life of various materials was brought up and he gave some interesting points about the business. "Those new wheels are porter. good as your old ones?" suggested the reporter. "Yes, they are quite as good. You see they their allotted eleven months, yes, more, for they have really run longer than usual here in this grinding sand of Ma-

than usual here in this grinding sand of Macon. Agood wheel without a flaw will hardly sun longer than about eleven months here, though I have seen them run longer in Nashville, where the soil is not so sandy."

"Why, that's a new wrinkle. What do you account the age of a rail?"

"Well, I have not had time to test the steel rails which we have only recently began putting down. I guess the iron rails would grind out in about eight years. That is about the age in the mountains, though this sand must always be allowed for. I suppose that the steel rails here ought to last some thirteen years before they become unserviceable. I'll tell you our sort of material is not long lived."

"What is that?"

What is that?" "These pine cross-ties imbedded in this conglomerate of soil, sand and road dust. They,
are a short lived sort of thing, and ought to be,
good for they die so young. My experience
with the average cross-tie is that it will last
about three years here. I have tried that in a
practical way, and am satisfied that I have
about struck the average."

"I see you have cut down the length of your
cass?"

"I see you have cut down the length of your cars?"

"Yes, I reduced the length of some of these old sixteen footers to twelve feet. You see the old length will do very well on easy grades, and there is no difficulty in turning curves, but in a town like this where the grades are heavy, the short cars are as easy again to pull. Another matter I have changed, and that is the tread of the wheels. Now, when we first came here the broad-faced wheels were in use, and, when the track became sanded the wheels pulled very hard through it. We changed from that to a narrow tread, and our mules fattened on it."

"Why do you use these little Texas mules?"

"Simply because they are the best we can get. The big mule may be stronger and have more weight, but he is clumsier and more liable to break down in the shoulder, or get sore feet than the tough little Texan. You may watch these little fellows humping to it as they pull up a long incline, and you will imagine it is almost cruelty to animals to work them. But let them start down grade and there is none of that shuffling broke up gallop, and trot gait that distinguishes the big

trot gait that distinguishes

trot gait that distinguishes the big Tennesseean. They either trot or gallop along lively, and at the end of the trip they frisk into the stable as lively as kittens. I find them far preferable to the larger ones."
"Speaking of ages of material, how long will the Texan last?"
"Ah, the Lord only knows. I guess they will outlive the driver, superintendent, president, and all. One was run over and killed by the carelessness of a negro boy last summer, that has lived here ever since the road was built. There is no telling how long the Texan built. There is no telling how long the Texan

THE BURNETT CASE.

The Testimony In and Argument Begun-The

The Testimony In and Argument Begun—The Probabilities,
Macon, Ga.. September 29.—[Special.]—Reports from Crawford court state that the evidence in the Burnett case, for the killing of Hancock, was all submitted last night and argument begun.

The prosecution was well represented by Messrs. Moore, Patterson, Wallace and Solicitor-General Hardeman. The defense rely on the talented Rutherford, of Macon, Smith, of Crawford, and Hunt, of Barnesville. The evidence was not very voluminous, and it is reported here today that the defendant stands a fair show of coming clear.

FINE COTTON.

Henry Feagin, of Houston County, to the

Fore. Macon, Ga., September 29 .- [Special.]-Macon, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Mt. Henry S. Feagin, of Feagin, Houston county, is one of the foremost farmers of that leading county. He has a premium acre of cotton planted for the State fair exhibit. During the months of August and September he has picked from that acre two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six pounds of seed cotton, and there is a great deal more yet to harvest. Mr. Feagin says that a day or two ago he counted twenty-five grown bolls that had not opened on one stalk. He will get several hundred pounds more off the patch, having already enough to make two good heavy bales of cotton.

They tell it on Mr. Lee Holt that he planted They tell it on Mr. Lee Hoit that he planted an acro some years ago for a premium, and after gathering three heavy bales he aban-doned the patch and pulled up the stalks for fear people would not believe the story if he

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MULE-POOTED PIGS

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Among the many curiosities, useful and ornamental, that will be on exhibition at the Statefair none surpass in interest the latest addition, which is the new breed of hogs brought out by Mr. J. P. Stollings, Folkston, Ga. These hogs are "mule-footed," having no cleft in the foot as usual, and Mr. Stollings thinks they be cholera proof.

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FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after firts day's use. Maryelous cures. Trestise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Ds. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HE WILL BE HERE.

A Brave Man Will Attend the Piedmont Exhibition.

Atlanta-Sumter's Great Display of Native Woods.

sunshine. The whitewashing is very nearly completed, and it looks like a new park entirely. The old stalls are being cleaned out and repaired. It has been one of the biggest jobs at the park, as the old rickety stalls were in a deplorable condition, not having been cleaned out in years. They will be in first class order for the stock men, and nothing will be left undone to furnish every possible convenience and accommodation.

Park Keeper Fennell has had the grass all nicely mowed and raked, and the walks all neatly trimmed and worked up, and everything is just as pleasant as can be. The trimming of the trees, and getting down the old decayed limbs has improved the looks of things wonderfully. Mr. Fennell is fully up with his part of the work, and as soon as the rubbish is cleared off he will finish it. The fountains are all being repaired and will be in full play during the fair.

But the prettiest thing there is the mill track, on which Captain Jim Simpson is just putting the finishing touches. The rain softened up the earth, and today he put on his heavy iron rollers, and it begins to look like it had passed through a Chinese laundry, now. In a few days it will be ready for the horse trainers, and there will be lots of fun at the park then.

Several letters have been received inquiring several letters have been received inquiring as to whether there will be accommodations for feeding the crowds during the fair. Your correspondent has made a personal inspection, and there is no doubt whatever that they will be well fed. Mr. Emanuel Isaaes, the wellbe well fed. Mr. Emanuel Isaacs, the well-known caterer, has charge of the large dining hall. In the center he will have tables with a capacity of 3,000 every-hour. The food will be of the best, and each man will be allowed to eat as he pleases. At either end will be twenty-five cent lunch counters, presided over by young ladies, and everything will be done with neatness and dispatch. The crowd will certainly be fed.

He Leaves Home and Fails to Come Back-

Macon, Ga., September 29.-[Special.]-On last Tuesday morning young George, the six-teen-year-old, son of J. G. McGaulrick, was given \$5 to purchase some school books. He left home and has not been seen or heard of since. He was a well-built and handsome of since. He was a well-built and handsome boy, large for his age, and of a merry disposi-tion. He worked in Burr Brown's bookstore awhile, and only recently left the employ of Bofeuillet & McCaw, on Third street. His mother is almost crazy with grief over his mys-terious disappearance.

Macon, Ga., September 29.— [Special.]—News has reached Macon of the terrible death of a white flagman, named O. Hern, on an East Tennessee freight train, about forty miles above Macon and near Flovilla. The accident occurred last night, and as his body was carried to his home in Jackson, but little can be learned of the accident. He was a young man, just married. His body was almost cut in two by the wheels. It is said that he was trying to pass from one car to another and fell between the cars.

SCRAPS AND SKETCHES.

Leath of an Old Lady-The Market House-Seriously Ill-Stringfellow's Case.

Macon, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Old "Grannie" Davis, mother of Mr. William Davis, of East Macon, died last night: She was over seventy years old, and her life was principally spent in East Macon, where she was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

william straingfellow,
the man who got the thirty-one dollars and a
half from W. C. Lyon Tuesday, purchased a
ticket for Tennille that night, since which
nothing has been heard of him. His actions
were a painful surprise to his friends here. THE NEW MARKET HOUSE

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE moves upward and onward at a steady gait. The walls have now been built up to the height of the first floor, proper, there being a roomy basement under the Second street end. The work is being pushed forward as fast as it is possible to push it, Mr. T. J. Carling giving it his whole attention.

MACON'S JUDGES

his whole attention.

MACON'S JUDGES.

will all soen be safely domiciled in Macon, Judge Simmons says he will continue his residence in Macon, only remaining in Atlanta during the time of his official engagements. Judge Emory Speer has arrived in the city with his family, and they are safely domiciled at their old quarters. He will probably remove his residence to Macon entirely during the winter. Of course Judges Gustin and Harris are fixtures.

AMONG THE VISITORS

to Macon are Dr. C. A. Cheatham and wife, who have just returned from a summering at Gainesville, Ga., where they enjoyed themselves exceedingly; Marshal L. M. Lamar and family, who are quartered at the Daisy house during the term of the United States district and circuit courts; Editor W. E. Mumford, of the Talbotton New Effa, who left for home Tuesday. Genial Mumford will sell out the New Era and enter the ministry. New Era and enter the ministry.

Mes. Fannie cubbeage.

is slowly sinking. This aamouncrment will carry pain to many fond hearts, for she has been a general favorite in Macon society. Less than a year ago she became the wife of Mr. Cubbedge, and all looked forward to a long and happy life for this charming young lady. Friends still fondly hope that she may rally and recover.

THE JUVENILE STARS.

of Bethlehem, in charge of Malachi James, and the Ringdoves, under the care of Reverend Armstrong, celebrated their anniversaries at the park today, and there was a large turnout and a long procession. At the park speeches were made, and a beautiful repast enjoyed, the Stars occupying Floral hall, and the Ringdoves the dining hall. Everything passed off pleasantly.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Duke, of East Macon, died this afternoon, after a week's illness. It was their only child and thelloss is deeply felt.

and the loss is deeply felt.

Newnan's Public Schooß.

Newnan, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—
The board of education of the public schools in Newnan met last night and organized by electing Payson S. Whatley president, Thomas W. Powell, vice-president, and J. P. Brewster, secretary and treasurer. Committees were appointed on the several branches of work to be done by the board, and the outlook is very promising for the schools. The board of education is now looking up a superintendent and Newnan's Public Schools promising for the schools. The board of edu-cation is now looking up a superintendent and teachers for the schools. The friends of public schools here are determined to make the schools second to none in the state.

The Widow is Dead.

Dawson, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nettie A. Thornton, widow of W. N. Thornton, who died the 5th of last October, died at her residence in this city of typhoid fever last Monday, the 26th inst. She leaves five children, the eidest about fourteen years old. The remains were interred in the city cemetery at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, Rev. B. W. Davis conducting the funeral services.

Bainneidge, Ga., September 23.—[Special.] Nancy Brooks, the woman who killed her husband, and Lizzie Stephens, colored, have been adjudged lunatics. The latter will be sent to the asylum. It is not settled yet as to whether the other will be, until after trial in the superior court.

Death of Father George S. O'Brien. SAVANNAH, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Father George S. O'Brien, a young Catholic priest, died at the residence of his mother in this city.

Father O'Brien was educated for the Cathlic priesthood at Laval university, in Canada: He has been stationed in Atlanta for the last eighteen mothly as assistant first to Eather

eighteen months as assistant first to Father kirsch, and later to Father Kelly. His funeral will take place from the cathe-dral tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The Roman Boys to March. Rome, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—A meeting of young men was held at the city-hall tonight, and a company formed to march in the torchlight procession during President Cleveland's trip to Atlanta, Rome and Floyd

county are enthusiastic on the subject of the Piedmont exposition, and well be well repre-sented.

THE VALUE OF EXPOSITIONS NOTED The Attractions Which Will be Found in

From the Albany, Ga., News. A News and Advertiser scribe ran up with Mr. Duncan McLaughlin, of Decatur county, yesterday, as he passed through this city on his way to Leary, where he marries today Miss Annie Durden, and found him a bright link that binds the present to the past. He remembered Albany when it was in the woods, and passed through the village when there were but three families settled here. The reporter listaned awhile to his interest-

The reporter listened awhile to his interesting reminiscences, and ventured to inquire the age of one who looked so hale and hearty, yet was familiar with incidents of half a century

ago.
"You wouldn't guess it," he replied, as his merry eyes twinkled. uld say that you were about fifty." "Well, sir, I am just sixty-three years old."
"You don't tell me so! You carry your bur-

len of years gracefully,"
"Yes; but I have seen hard times. I was among the first to go to the front when the war came, and saw just four years, four months and seven days hard service. I was one of the 300 who became detached from the main the 300 who became detached from the main army in the fight at Laurel Hill, and, losing our way in the mountains, we were seven days without rations, and finally climbed a mountain and effected a reunion with the main army in a starving condition. I was the last to leave the breastworks at Missionary Ridge, where the yankees were in thirty yards of me. My horse was shot from under me as I turned to run, and bullets flew as thick around me as hail stones, but I got away safely. I was three times shot down, but you see I am here yet."

yet."
"Yes, sir; were you ever home on a furlough?"
"I was home twice. Once when the First Georgia, in which my company enlisted, was disbanded, and when I was shot through the

disbanded, and when I was shot through the thigh."
"I staid at home a mighty short while each time, and when I surrendered with General Forrest, I came home to wed the girl that had been true to my memory during the long separation enforced by war. But when I reached home I found that a negro man, made impudent by freedom, had insulted my mother. I could not tamely submit to such treatment to mother, and I killed him. It took me just as long to settle that as it did to go through the war. But the little woman never shook me, and after everything was settled I went to claim my bride. The faithful heart boat as warmly for me as in the sumny hour of life's morning.

morning.
"It is pleasant to think under such trying ordeals that 'there is an eye to mark our coming, and grows brighter when we come,' " sug-

gested the reporter.

"Yes. We were married and lived happily until she sickened and died, and left me with several children."

"Are you going to Atlanta to the reunion of the First [Georgia regiment?"

"That is my present intention."

THE VALUE OF EXPOSITIONS.

The YALUE OF EXPOSITIONS.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

The Piedmont exposition, which is to be held in Atlanta next month, may be designed to be an advertisement for the gate city of the south. If this be the case, then Atlanta is a very fortunate city, to be sure, that it can get such a mammoth advetisement.

The fact is, however, that expositions, such as Atlanta purposes having in October, and as Raleigh has already had in the recent past, says the Wilmington Messenger, are prolific of great good. They not only bring the people from the various quarters of the state together and promote acquaintance and friendship, but they attract outsiders, among whom there are invariably capitalists. A man in business advectises it; why should not a state, through its newspapers and by means of expositions, set forth to the world the advantages which it possesses, the inducements it offers to investors?

For the state is simply a community of per-

For the state is simply a community of persons of various occupations forming one immense business family. Every man in the community is appreciably enriched by each addition to the corporate wealth of the state, even as a business man is strenghtened by every addition to the capital by means of which his enterprise is conducted. The farmers and the workingmen are all vitally interested in the increase and enlargement of state wealth, and if by means of expositiosn our attractions are grouped and displayed so effectively that investors are induced to expend their capital in the work of development, then expositions are most paying advertisements. And we sincerely trust that vertisements. And we sincerely trust that Atlanta will reap an abundant reward from its

Atlanta will reap an abundant reward from its enterprise.

THE ATTRACTIONS OFFERED.

From the Rome, Ga., Bulletin.

The Piedmont people deserve great credit and praise for their untiring efforts to please all the people of Georgia in interesting attractions and exhibits at the exposition. They have worked hard, and have secured many things to the show that will never be seen again in any show. They are using every imaginable means whereby to draw the people. One thing will draw a certain class of people and another will attract another. There can be but little doubt about this, for those who like fine horse flesh will be there; those who love a fine Jorsey cow will be there; these who admire fine chickens will be there; the new and intensive farmer, with his luxuriant growths, will be there; the mechanic will be there with his inventions, and all others to their tastes, some liking one thing and some their tastes, some liking one thing and some

another.

BRING THEM ALONG.

BRING THEM ALONG.

Brom the Marietta, Ga., Journal.

We believe Cobb county has the boss cow. In talking with a gentleman the other day, he said: "Do you know that Captain James Lemon, of Acworth, has a cow that gives seven or eight gallons of milk per day?" "No, sir, we did not." "Well," he continued, "I have been informed he has, and more than that she has made him, by her milk and butter and calves. over \$1,000. She is no Jersey, either. Besides Captain Lemon has a farm which pays him 35 per cent on the investment, which he is running, giving it only such attention as he can spare from his store. This shows that he succeeds at anything that he undertakes. He is a capital business man, the soul of honor and as clever as the days are long. Acworth is noted-for such citizens. By the way, Theodore House, secretary of the Cobb County Agricultural society, has a cow that gives seven gallons of milk per day. To tell you the truth Cobb could make a fine display of stock at the Piedmont fair."

SUMTER'S DISPLAY OF WOODS.

SUMTER'S DISPLAY OF WOODS.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

Over sixty varieties of wood that grow in Sumter county have been added to the collection being made by the Americus Investment company for exhibits at the Piedmont and State fairs. There are many fine varieties that are still to be added, and it is safe to assert that the entire number will reach nearly one hundred. This display will be an important feature in the exhibit to be made by the county.

THE NORTHEAST GEORGIA EXHIBIT. From the Marietta, Ga. Journal.

The Marietta and North Georgia Railroad company is preparing an elaborate exhibit of the resources of the section of Georgia and North Carolina through which it passes. The exhibit will be made at the Piedmont exposition.

ELBERT COUNTY MARBLE COMING. Fig. 12. The Elberton, Ga., Gazette.

Mr. N. B. Cosby has a collection of minerals, found in this county, which he intends to have on exhibition at the Piedmont fair. Among them is some of the handsomest colored marble that we have ever seen.

THE "PIEDMONT EDITION." The current issue of the Washington, Ga., Chronicle, which is known as "the Piedmont edition" is full of interesting matter, and marks well the progress of Washington.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medi-cine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. 100 doses one dollar.

LOOKING FOR CHANGE. How a Young Man Got Plenty to Drink, for

How a Young Man Got Pienty to Drink, for Nothing.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

A day or two ago a modest young man from the country came to town to sell his cotton, and, like many others, received all his money in big bills. He tried all the banks and gtores in town, in a vain effort to get a ten dollar bill changed, and finally, in despair, entered a barroum and planking down his money called for a glass of beer, hoping to get the bill changed in payment therefor. The diamond wearer behind the counter was unable to make the change, and let the fellow go off without paying for the beer. The same game was played at the next saloon, and so on until sixteen barrooms had been visited, in all of which the young man took a drink, in the vain hope of getting his money changed. As he was unsecustomed to drinking, never having taken one before in his life, he was, of course, uproariously drunk and had to be hauled home in a wagon, with his money still unchanged. This is an actual occurrence, and should be a gentle hint to our bankers and merchants to supply themselves with pienty of change hereafter, and by this means save from ruin the youth of the country.

THE LITTLE BROWN JUG.

Now, that the rainy season has set in and is likely to be followed by cool weather, the little brown jug will awake from its lethargy of the past summer and proceed to get in its fine work for the winter. Already they are beginning to go out in numbers to the surrounding "day" towns, and soon they will be shipped by the hundred in express packages, to say nothing of the numberless ones that go out by wagon. The liquor crop is rarely eyer "short" and those of our merchants that handle the ardent will soon have all they can do in supplying their numerous customers.

want whisky back again.

From the Marietta, Ga., Journal.

As snakes and alligators begin to infest Cobb county, some of our citizens want whisky back again, as they are afraid to go out in the country for fear they will be bitten by a snake or alligator, and they want an antidote for poisonous bites. GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

Madison county is to vote on prohibition on the 25th of October next.

Elberton Gazette: If there is any one thing that Elberton needs more than another, it is a fine hotel. A fine hotel to cost about \$10,000 would be an ornament and a credit to the town, and if such a one were built and well managed, it would be well patronized. The Alcova seems to be pretty well stocked

Gotton is rolling into Marietta. About 200 bales were in Saturday, and over 1,500 bales have been marketed already.

It is Always Wonderful.

From the Butler, Ga., Herald. From the Butler, Ga., Herald.

Sunday's Constitution of last week was a wonderful paper. It consisted of ten sheets or twenty pages, and contained more words than a book of ordinary 12me, size. Nor was it all advertisements. It contained valuable and interesting reading matter, some of which, in point of style, was equal to anything in our first class magazines. "King Tom," for instance, would have done no discredit to Harper or the Century. How the publishers can afford such a get-up as offen as they do is a myscan afford such a get-up as often as they do is a mys-tery. For a citizen of this state, THE CONSTITUTION is far preferable to any of the great dailies of New

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal and Other Gossip of Interest t Railroad People. Charley Walker, of the Western and Atlan-

tic, is raising a mustache.
Colonel S. C. Boylston, of the Florida Southern railroad, is in the city.
Mr. Charles W. Marion, of the Hamilton and Dayton milroad, is in the city.
Mr. Dave Spearman, a well known car inspector of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday.
The general baggage room will be overcrowded during the exposition, and a storage room for baggage is talked off.

gage is talked off.

The name of the Atlanta and Hawkinsville read is a chestaut, it having been changed to the Atlanta and Florida railroad.

Atlanta and Florida railroad.

The next meeting of the traveling passenger agents will be held at Jacksonville, Fla., some time in January next, and a lively time is expected.

Another party of emigrants for Kansas left Atlanta last night. The party was made up of white people from the upper counties of South Carolina. Colonel Steve Chapin, of the Southern Italiany and Shamship association office, after a very pleasant trip to Louisville, Ky., has returned to headquarters.

The first car of oranges this season for the west passed through Atlanta, yesterday for Cincinnativia the Western and Atlantic and Cincinnati Southern roads. The new Western Railway Guide is out for September, and is a great improvement on the last issue. It is distributed everywhere, and can be had at any ticket office.

issue. It is distributed everywhere, and can be had at any ticket office.

Mr. Robert Gillespie, southern passenger agent of the Chlcago, Burlington and Quiney railroad, with headquarters at New Orleans, has been spending several days in Atlanta.

It is rumored that the Air-Line road ha rented eighty regular summer excursion cars, to run between their depot and the exposition grounds. This will give four sections of twenty cars each. Through coaches are now run between Atlanta and Columbus over the Central and Georgia Midland. This is a good step and one that is fully appreciated by those who have occasion to travel between here and Columbus.

appreciated by those who have occasion to travel between here and Columbus.

Mr. Dave G. Hall has resigned his position as passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Goorgia road to accept a more inerative position elsewhere, "Dave" has many friends here who wish him much success in his change.

It is said that on the 10th of October, the Kansas City, Fort. Sept and Gulf milroad will begin running its passenger trains regularly between Momphis and Birmingham. Their freight trains have been running over the line for a week or more.

Two prominent western railway lines try to see which can "down" the other in the way of getting up unique and odd advertising matter. One has just been distributing beautiful packs of handsome playing cards, while the other is distributing hymn books. The former are said to be the more popular of the these advertisements.

popular of the these advertisements.

There must be some truth in the report that the Georgia railroad would not allow the Air Line to use its tracks near the Markham as a starting point for the exposition trains as we notice the Air Line is building some kind of an arrangement down near the West Point freight depot. If passengers have to go there to take the train, the street cars will coap a harvest. It won't do.

mive to go there to take the train, the street cars will reap a harvest. It won't do.

Mr. James G. Pittman, one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the United States, has been spending several weeks in Atlanta. He has been running an engine every year since 1848, and has never met with an accident. He ran the engine which carried out the first train on the Southern Pacific railroad. Mr. Pittman has lately abundoned railroading, and has gone into the grape raising business in Greenville county, S. C. He is not only one of the most careful and expert engineers, but also something of an inventive genius, having patented a safety brake and a looomotive throttle, which inventions have netted him about \$4,000 thus far. Mr. Pittman is taking a lively interest in the Piedmont exposition, and promises to come back in about two weeks with a big crowd.



HOW TO WASH AND IRON The art of starching, ironing and washing brought to perfection in "Roban on Drar." Added to starch gives epiendid gloss, body, stiffness and polish. The only washing compound that can be so used. Prevents starch colling or rubbing up. Makes tron slip easy. Saves inbor. Saves three-fourths the starch. A revelation in housekeeping. A boon to wemen, a new discovery, be ats the world. Cleans and purifies everything. Invaluable as the only safe, non-injurious and perfect washer and cleanser for general household purposes.

STARCHING. The most inexperienced Dirt, do as nice washing and iscoring as can be done in any lumdry. Boiling not measured. Of the collections of the collections of the collections.

Will Meet to Discuss the State of the Trade in this Product.

Savannah, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Naval Stores Mutual Protective association will hold a meeting at the Marshall house next Monday. Major William Littord, one of the directors of the association, is in the city today. He says that the secondary object of the meeting is to discuss the over-production of spirits of rosin. When the new association was organized, last June, it adjourned to meet the first Monday in October, semi-annual meetings having been decided upon. Prices have dropped off so, during the past year, that the manufacturors are making but little out of their crops. They recognize the fact that too many boxes are being cut every year, and they want to diminish the output, if possible.

A Rather Bad Salvationist.

A Rather Bad Salvationist.

Rome, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—One Henry Johnson, a young man about twenty years old and a member of the Salvation army, was arrested charged with attempting to commit rape on Nora McGinnis, illittle girl about eight years old. The affair occurred in Forest-ville, a suburb of this city, and created considerable excitement. Johnson was at prayer when the officers arrived. He is now in jail, and will be tried in the superior court next week.

MEDICAL.

MALARIA. HOW TO KEEP IT OFF SIMMONS REGULATOR

A SIMPLE VEGETABLE REMEDY.
Yet very powerful in its action to build up and restore the wasted energies and give tone
and vigor to all its powers.

"I was attacked with Malarial Fever in the summers of both 1882 and '87, and became very much reduced in flesh' and my friends thought I would die: I was induced to try simmons hive Regulator and commeheed improving at once. Before taking three bottles of Regulator I was entirely well of Malarial poison and have not had an attack since.

* * My son had a severe attack of Chilla, and I gave him a few does of the Regulator, which completely cured him."—John T. Campbell, Popla Mount, Va. ONLY GENUINE

has our Z stamp in red on front of Wrapper J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. nov6—mo we fri top col n r m orm wky



W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhosa, Semi-Losa of Vital, Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassipude, Langnor, Gloominess, Depress-ion of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discour-aged, Lack of Comfidence, Dull, Listless, Unit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a line results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrotnia, Eryspelas, Fever Sores, Blotchea, Fimples, Uleers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhos, Gleet, Cystits, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Dosire in make or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 61 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

33 Whitehall St., nym ATLANTA, GA HOUSEWIVES. FARMERS. STUDENTS AND ALL OTHERS SHOULD USE MACBETH& COS DEADITAL JAC. LAMPCHIMNEYS IF YOU DON'T WANT to TOP . be ANNOYED by Constan BEST CHIMNEY MADE. For Sale Everywheres

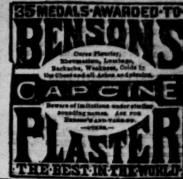
FOR Said Everywheres

SPENMACRETH CO FROM MI HOLYDKE SEMMARY

PHYTSBURGHT We use nearly (2000 three
brated PRABL TOP CHIMNEY Say experience and
judgment is that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen
for them than fifty cents a dozen for may other Chimnes, we have everused.

OPIUMHABITCURED NO CURE.

MEDICAL.



FOR RENT_HOTERS COTTICES. DSACHTRES RESIDENCE FOR RENT; TEN rooms, 9 closets, 3 water closets and 2 bath tube; splendid neighborhood; gas, hot and cold water; near street cars; corner lot; fine shade front and rear; possession October ist. H. L. Wilson, reas; estate agent, No. 28 Peachtres street.

TOR RENT, A LARGE PERFECTLY DRY
basement, centrally located. Apply 15% &
Broad street. H. E. W. Pulmer, Manager, Ac.

TOR RENT-STORE ROOM, NO. 24 SOUTH
For RENT-STORE ROOM, NO. 24 SOUTH
For and street, with double basement; also, largeconnecting business rooms up stairs. Laak & Lyle,
of E. B. Connally.

Try sun tues

LABIES' COLUMN.

MARRIED LADIES OR THOSE CONTEM.
plating marriage, will, by sending 10 cents to
pay postage, etc., receive by return mall a package
of goods and information important to every lady,
R. B. Brill, New Haven, Ct. d90t WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — A BOOK CONTAINING THE drawfres of the land-lottery for original Ap-oling county, Georgia. A fair price will be paid for ame. Address R. G. H., at this office.

WANTED—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, PARTLY furnished, near W. & A. depot, by geutleman and wife; without children; with use of parior; references exchanged. Address H. N. J., 47 Decatur sirect.

WATED PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOM
close in, by gentleman permanently tocated
n the city. Address W., Constitution office.

BOARDEBS WANTED.

BOARD-MRS. H. A, McLELLAN, LATE OF Marietta. Very pleasant rooms, with board. No. 10 West Ellis st., near Peachtree. su we fri-lm DARTIES VISITING NEW YOEK CAN FIND strictly first-class rooms and board. Finest location in city. Near principal hotels, theaters, etc. Terms 22 per day. \$10 per week. Address Mra. White, 15 West 31st st., between 5th Avenue and and Broadway.

LOCAL, TRANSFENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N, Forsyth street

FOR SALE-THE LEASE OF THE OXANNA hotel, Ain. For particulars inquire or address Mis. Pearl Davidson, proprietress.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTI D-TEN ABLE BODIED HANDS TO GO unto the country and work at saw mill, good wages paid. Apply corner Hunter and Forsythstreets. WANTED-SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SOLICI-tors on a new and popular book, very liberal commission. Address, with references, H. M. Wharion & Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—MACHINE HAND TO RUN WOODworker and moulding machine. Also a gued
supper to run ripsow to cut bill stuff. Inquire of
J. D. Jervis & Co. Decatur, Ala.

WANTED—FIRST-CLA 83 MACHINE BLACKsmith; state wages expected, and where last
employed. Address Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga. W. Salary or commission to the right men. Call 9 a. m., 3 p. m. Room 2, 7% North Broad. 9 a. m., 3 p. m. Room 2:7% North Broad.

HELP WANTED TO DISTRIBUTE AND COL.

lect—\$10 to \$20 per week and expenses; payment according to ability. Mice, genicel employment for ladies and gentlemen; no painting, receiple or humbug. Write at once, enclosing self-addressed and stamped envelope to Empire Supply Agency, 7 W. Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN the U.S. 475 per month and expenses; samples and outfit free. Write with stamps, Allworts. M'fg.Ca., Rutherford, N. J.

dist.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. W ANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF EXPERIENCE AND TO Address wrappers and do general copying. Address in own handwriting, and state wages wanted to work in our office here. Tallapoose Land Mining and Manufactuting Co., Tallapoose, Gasep 27-41.

WANTED-LADIES FOR OUR PALL AND Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail, any distance, particus art Co.. 147 Milk street Boston. box 5170. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

WANTED—A STUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER and collecting agent in the city. Can furnish test references. Address L. L. R., care Constitution. WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man who has had several years experience abookkeeper, cashier and in general office work. Cas give satisfactory references. Address "B. J. E." No. 70 Peachtree at. W ANTED-BY MARRIED MAN-SITUATION work. Address A. M. W. Constitution office.

\$300 A MONTH to Agents; 7 new articles; 8 HOME MFG. CO., New Dept. Chicago, Ill. COME AGENTS ARE MAKING \$12,000 A YEAR Selling the Encyclopedia Britannica. Popular reprint \$250 per vol. H. G. Allen & Co., southern agent, 70 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-AGENTS.

POR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—FRUIT FASM AT HAPRYILLE

Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, naspherries, applies, peaches and some grapes. Good few barm and 4-room house, splendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Frice reasonable. Call on A. H. Lindley, 273, Whitehall street.

Disiness MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION from the use of our "fronciad" notes which wave homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortungs, which we call an "fronciad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 30c Address The Constitution.

ANDLORD LIENS-THE BEST FORM SEX 0, or 80s for 100. Address The Constitution. dawky tf

Messen by Mail. PostPaid To any ap-dress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank most-gages and blank bounds for tille at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 2 blanks, 10 cents; 1 dosen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks \$1.50. Address The Con-stitution, Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE CHEAP, AN ELEGANT SQUARE grand plants. Also a few choice hot house plants. Apply at 91, Capitol avenue.

POR SALE-A WHARFDALE POWER PRING I IVE GEESE VEATHERS—A LARGE STOCK
I of choice a good live geese feathers. Will
ship any quantity wanted to merchanis or private
families. Price for, per pound cash. Send your or
ders to J. C. Fuller, 71 & Broad St., Atlanta, Ca.

MONEY TO LOAN.

REAL ESTATE LOANS NEGOTIATED

THE CONSTITUTION; Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.00 for three months, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia. ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Governor Gordon and Hon. Samuel Randall. The exposition could not have secured two better or more representative Americans as the orators of the opening day than the illustrious men whose names head this ar-

There can be no fitter representative of the south than Governor Gordon.

There can be no fitter representative of the American people than Samuel J: Randall. Characteristic in his rugged honesty and integrity, in his courage and devotion, in his superb manliness and strength, of all that is best in them. .

It is needless to say that in selecting Mr. Randall to make an address on the opening day, the committee has not only risen above faction, but above party. It is not because Mr. Randall was true to the south and dauntless in her behalf when she was almost friendless in the north that he is invited, though, this alone, gives him the lasting gratitude of our people. It is because he is a man, every inch of him, and because he is an American through and through.

It is doubtful if two figures could more fitly cover the range of what is best in our national character than John B. Gordon and Samuel J. Randall. When they stand together on the platform, speaking to the significance of this exposition of the duty of Americans and the prosperity and glory of this republic, they should be welcomed by one hundred thousand people, each anxious to testify to his admiration and his love. It will be a great day in Georgia's history.

Not a little of the applause of that day should he given to the quiet and modest gentleman who will present the history of the exposition, and to whom as its president, patient, painstaking, clear-headed and firm, very much of its unprecedented success is due. Mr. Collier has won, and will deserve, the gratitude of the people for his work as president of the exposition com-

JOHN SHERMAN has been reciting a piece of poetry to the farmers of Ohio, about the way "sweet beans and barley grow." This is gay, very gay, indeed. After awhile we shall hear of this versatile statesman dancing s jig in some republican variety hall.

Concerning the Senatorship. We printed, some days since, a list of probable candidates for the United States senate. Subsequent events show that the Hon Henry R. Jackson is the most formidable opponent that Senator Colquitt has,

He will have a strong following in the state. Senator Colquitt, it is understood, is opposed to a repeal of the internal revenue laws, and this, in our opinion, will be the millstone around his neck. He was very much opposed to the tariff plank in the platform adopted at Chicago, and also to Cleveland's nomination. He is now an ardent supporter of both, but still thinks the internal revenue law ought not to be repealed. We put the senator upon notice that it will take a strong man to make Georgians swallow this law.

under the new regime may not present a good man for the senatorship, one upon whom the people will center. We propose to carry a free lance in this fight, but want it understood that we are opposed to any man who favors the whisky monopoly; who is not in favor of cutting down the immense surplus by getting of the unjust taxes paid by southern products; who is not in favor of the repeal of the infamous law that protects national banks by levying a tax of ten per cent on currency, and who does not favor a repeal of all laws that make a discrimination against real estate as a basis for loans of money.

Senator Colquitt has been in the senate nearly six years, and if he has advocated any bill on this line it has escaped our observation. The next senator elected from Georgia will have to be on the line which we have thus briefly indicated.

EDITOR HALSTEAD wants the republicans of Ohio to humiliate Mrs. Cleveland by electing Foraker as governor. The trouble is that Mrs. Cleveland knows perfectly well that Foraker is the only man in the country who is fitted by nature to boss the republican gang of Ohio.

Our Government.

Though Mr. Andrew Carnegie was born under a monarchy he is one of the most ardent republicans to be found anywhere. His "Triumphant Democracy" is a fine analysis of our institutions and a strong defense of modern republican ideas. Carnegie's enthusiastic devotion to his adopted country finds frequent occasion to express itself. Recently he made a public ess in Glasgow which was little else than a glorification of the government of the United States. He compared it to the British government to the great disadvantage of the latter. The tory press of Scotland and England has taken Mr. Carnegie severely to task for this speech. The mildest of their criticisms upon it is that it was very bad taste. The accounts of Mr. Carnegie's speech show that it was full of good humor all the way through, and that it cannot be classed as the tirade of an agitator. His Scottish audience evidently enjoyed what he said, as almost every sentence was received with applause. The following extract will give some idea of Mr. Carnegie's speech and the manner of its reception, Speaking of the government of the United

The executive was in the hands of the president. The executive was in the hands of the president. The people made their king ever; four years, [Cheers,] They paid him the tremendous sum—he supposed the British people would grudge it for a growned head—of £10,000 per annum, and they had not got his cousins and his mother and his aunts. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] He was afraid he had got an American audience, [A voice: "You will make us one," and cheers.] At the end of four

years if the nation did not like their king they put him down and re-elected another one. [Cheers.] He would like the audience to cast their eyes over the list of American presidents and compare them for the last hundred years with certain individuals that Britain had been cursed with having on the throne. [Cheers.] Compare them, man for man, and see where they would land, [Laughter.]

The British government has been growing more and more nonular ever since

magna charter was wrung from King John. We sometimes hear that it is a government as responsive to the will of the people as The This is far from the truth. English masses have yet a heavy burden to carry in the privileged classes, in the anequal distribution of representatives in parliament, in the expensive luxury of royal family, and in the exclusion of a arge part of the people from the suffrage. They have not yet thrown off all the shackles of feudalism, though the heaviest of them have been broken and cast aside. It is gratifying to see the political tendency in England still set unswervingly in the direction of the larger liberty of the people. It is a good omen that such speeches as that of Mr. Carnegie are well received by a British audience. Their applause of such sentiments should remind us that we have

as ours. THE Century recently had an article on Snubbin' through Jersey." Some maga zine ought to write up Foraker's snubbin' tour through Washington and Philadelphia

the best and freest government on earth.

We hope it may not be long before the peo-

ple of Great Britain will enjoy a govern-

ment that is as good, as strong and as free

An Incredible Story. For several days past Paris and France have been in a state of mind over the rumor that the tomb of the Great Napoleon at the Invalides was empty.

The rumor could not be traced to any reliable source when it first spread through the city. Inquiries were made of the officials, but their only reply was an incredulous sneer. The newspaper men, of course, went to the Invalides, and demanded the facts. Here the visitors were shown the immense block of granite in which the tomb had been excavate and their attention was called to the fact that the heavy porphry lid could not be lifted without special machinery. As the tomb, according to its guardians, had never been disturbed since the emperor's remains were placed therein, it appeared to be plain enough that the story was without undation.

But the rumor in a day or two assumed a still more interesting shape. One of the eading journals credited a prominent exofficial with the statement that the emperor's remains had not been removed from the Invalides, because they had never been deposited there, as the coffin brought from . St. Helena was found empty when it was opened.

If there is any truth in this story, it deepens this mystery. When Napoleon's coffin was removed from St. Helena it was opened and the remains were found to be remarkably well-preserved. From that time to the final deposit of the casket in its present resting place the friends of the illustrious dead guarded their precious treasure so vigilantly that there was little or no opportunity for thieves to put in their work.

Without some very solid proof to the con trary, people will be disposed to regard the yarn as a baseless fabrication. Napoleon's funeral was the grandest pageant of the kind that was ever seen, and his tomb is the most magnificent in the world. It will not be believed that the French government knowingly conducted this costly parade with nothing but an empty coffin to justify The probability is that the last wish of the emperor was carried out, and that he sleeps on the banks of the Seine among the people he loved so well.

THE latest newspaper romance is to the effect that Boulanger and Mackay were in- a cup of composition tea. terested in the recent wheat deal in Cali fornia.

The Constitution Goes Everywhere.

Some months ago there was a short article in THE CONSTITUTION urging that one hundred dollars be raised to buy a horse for Rev. Mr. Smith, a Methodist preacher in north Georgia, who walked his circuit and lived with his wife and five children on a salary of two hundred dollars a year. The money was immediately raised and the horse purchased. Mrs. E. King, of Paris, France, sends ten dollars for the Smith fund through Mr. J. W. Mabry, of Selma, and states that she saw the article in Paris and desires to

contribute something to Mr. Smith. THE Philadelphia News says that "the early advertiser" catches. The News should have said that the early advertiser never has any fall to his trade.

Taxation and Protection.

We quote as follows from our lively contemporary, the Albany News and Adver-

Here is something we want our free-trade contemporaries to digest. Nine-tenths of all manufatured and be used by farmers are cheaper in the United States than in England.—Atlanta Constitution.

If that be true it is a successful refutation of every argument that THE CONSTITUTION has adduced to show the pretended necessity for protection. What can it profit us to continue a useless policy? If our manufactured goods are cheaper in this country than English goods are in England, why try to legislate fore ga products out? Congress had as well enact that water should run up stream. The truth is very few understand the philosophy of and not opposed to the natural laws of trade and traffic. All wise legislation is in conformity to the trend of natural laws as is manifested by cause and effect. A thing is not evil or hurtful because it is ted, but prohibited because it is evil or

Our contemporary, it seems to us. misses the whole point. But for protection there would have been no home competition in these articles. Not only this, their would have been no home industries, no home markets, no material progress and no development of our resources. Our contemporary asks: "Why legislate foreign products out?" But why legislate them in? The cheap labor of England, which is even cheaper than it has been represented to be, would enable the manufacturers of that country to drive our industries out of ex-

The opinion of THE CONSTITUTION is that, with a reasonable and just revision of the tariff, reducing some articles to a revenue basis, and remedying some inequalities, the country will continue to grow and develop as it always has grown and developed

thousand tons of fron. During the same period there were imported into this try five hundred and twenty thousand tone of foreign pig and scrap iron. The south just now is engaged in doubling its ironproducing capacity. To this end millions of dollars of southern capital have been invested, towns have been built up, old maring more and more popular ever since kets have expanded, population has increased, other industries have been benefitted and the values of land have been doubled.

Would it be wise to reduce the tariff on iron and thus destroy these investments and blot out these industries.

Any Georgia town can have rice birds through the season by eating English spar-

Mixed Schools in Halstead's District. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is very angry because some of its exchanges are nclined to judge the attitude of the people of the state of Ohie on the subject of mixed schools by the protests that have been made in some of the towns. But Editor Halstead's indignation is untimely. What is sauce for the southern geese ought to be sauce for the Ohio ganders. It has been the habit of the northern republicans to hold the whole south responsible for the murder of a negro in one of the back counties of Mississippi, and it is certainly reasonable enough to say that the views of the most enlightened communities in Ohio represent the views of the people of the state.

In Georgia, such a community as that of Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, would be a representative one. Oxford is the site and center of numerous flourishing educational institutions. The Miami university, Oxford Female college, and the Western Female seminary are located there. The colored population of the place is very small-one thousand as compared with forty-one thousand whites. It is a typical republican town, full of culture and refinement of the sort the

schools supply. But when these people discovered that the colored children were to be seated with white children in the public schools of Oxford, the public proceeded to make a fuss. Party lines were obliterated, and the entire community protested. We have already given in these columns the details of the first indignation meeting, which unanimously requested the school board to assign the negro children to a separate building. The board agreed to this, and there was another meeting of citizens called to express popular satisfaction at the action of the board. Here is the way the Commercial Gazette describes

On to a number of colored men came to the hall. and were gree ed with cries of "Rats," "Take him out," etc. One might imagine that for the no nee, instea l of being in free and enlightened Ohio, he was in South Carolina or Mississi, pl. It was a shameful exhibition of u imanliness and omineering over the weak. If the steps taken were ne sessary, they should have been in a quiet way, without making such a public an 1 race-prejudice producing deno s ration. To the s'ane f son e of these mer, it must be stated that they were republic n blinded by a fanaticism that exot but result in harm to this beau i.u little town

The report in the Commercial Gazette Joshua Fry, an ex banker, responded to calls next, His exact language was this: "I don't want to be called up m, for I have kept out of this whole 'r uble. If I was to express my opinion, I wou'd say that I wouldn't allow a nigger in ti e town. I won't harbor them in any form or about my place. I've no use for them.'' This short speck was cheered

and a planded until it seemed that the house would fall. The meet n; then a journed, after p ssing a vote of thanks to the board for its "manliness" in acting as the meeting requested. All of this, we may be permitted to say, is not an exhibition of Ohio republicanism, but is an ebullition of human nature common to the whole country.

THE evidence of ex-Senator Thomas M Norwood before the Pacific railroad commission appears to show that the Central Pacific payed the bills of the Southern Pacific. The whole affair is as badly mixed as

Anxious to Be Annexed The recent utterances of Senor Rafael De Castro, a Cuban member of the Spanish cortes, in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States will attract attention in this country.

Cuba desires home rule, and she is not likely to secure it so long as she remains a Spanish province. Her only hope of realizing her dream of local self-government is bound up in the possible contingency of her admission into the American union.

Before the war there was always a strong feeling in this country in favor of the acquisition of this beautiful island. Under President Polk we offered the insignificant sum of \$1,000,000 for it, and later the offer was increased to \$30,000,000, but was withdrawn. Since the abolition of slavery, if Senor De Castro is not mistaken, Cuba is more productive than ever. The freedmen are quiet, and the planters consider their labor worth as much as twenty or twentyfive dollars a month. The sugar yield of the island is 400,000 tons, and with proper management this fertile territory could be made to supply the whole world. The population is now about 1,500,000, the black element numbering 400,000. These people are tired of paying heavy tributes to Spain. During the past ten years they have paid the mother country, in money, \$376,000,000. With such a drain upon them the Cubans are naturally dissatisfied, and with the exception of a few native Spaniards, the whites are all in favor of annexation as the best way out of their troubles. They do not discuss the matter publicly because they do not think that we are yet prepared to me them half way, but they hope to come under our flag in the course of a few years.

All this may not be of vital interest at present, but Cuba is destined at no distant day to attract a considerable share of public attention. When this ripe plum gets ready to drop into Columbia's lap it is not likel that there will be any protests on the par of our republic. Our policy is to extend a hand to Cuba whenever she has anything

to put into it. Got the Symptoms,

From Texas Siftings.
Father, who has just returned home Where is Tommy?" Mother-"I don't know. He is acting very

"He said he wouldn't wipe his feet on any such

Christian as you are."
"Did he say that?"
"Yes, and he said if you give him any saat he have your hide on the fence before you knew it."
"Well, we must humor Tommy, and perhaps he:
will be a great boy."
Preacher—"He's got the symptoms, sure."

Where is Mr. Shields?
Will Mr. Shields, of the ten cent circus, please send his address to this office for information to his benefit?

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

TALL CONGRESSMAN TAULBER, of Kentucky, will move to Washington to practice law after his present term in congress. The way in which the New York demoratic convention stood up to President Clove-and is enough to make Colonel Dana exceed-

SENATOR ZEB VANCE has quit quartelling with the administration and has sent for his fiddle. This indicates that a genuine democratic reform is about to sweep over part of North Carolina.
PROPLE IN THE United States drank a great

deal less whisky last year than they drank the year before. The internal revenue receipts from whisky fell off 83,262,941. EX-CONGRESSMAN RANDOLPH THOMES OF Virginia, says he means to stick to the den

cratic party whether the democratic party sticks to the policy he likes or not. JUDGE THOMAS J. SEMMES, of New Orleans who is a candidate for the vacant supreme court judgeship, is a brother of Admiral Raph-

ael J. Semmes, commander of the famo MR. CARLISLE IS willing to reduce the internal revenue. Mr. Carlisle has probably learned something since the last session of congress. We regret that we cannot say the same for Mr. Mills, of Texas, the man who aspires to the chairmanship of the ways and means commit

JUDGE KELLEY HAS been contrasting the re cent grand industrial parade in Philadelphia, with the LaFayette parade of sixty-three years ago, in which he was a conspicuous figure. The judge is still one of the liveliest men in congress and at banquets. In fact, he is "one of the boys" anywhere.

In 1882 Georgia had twelve national banks

and twenty-six state banks with a total capi-tal of \$12,855,000. Besides these there were thirty-eight private banks in the state. Now Georgia has twenty national banks and twenty eight state banks with an aggregate capital of \$19,031,600. There are now forty-nine private banks in Georgia.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Several exchanges in other places have alluded to the unprece ed divorce business transacted in the Chicago courts last Saturday. In so doing they have done injustice to the city. This may been unintentional, but it is none the less grievous. In almost every instance they have spoken of the number of divorce cases as 100. Unless we are greatly mistaken the we are greatly mistaken the actual number was 105. Fiat institia. Give us

MINISTER JARVIS, Governor Scales, and Editor A. M. Waddell are said to have their eyes on the senatorial seat now occupied by the Hon. Matthew Washington Ransom Past experience has proved that Senator Ransom is a mighty hard man to beat. A great many North Carolina men are solid for him, and among the ladies he is invincible. It is said that there are a great many ladies in this country who would like to vote for Mr. Ransom for president.

WASHINGTON POST: At the Evanstown reunion the most notable among many able speeches was made by Colonel Wheless, of Nashville, an ex-confederate, who made the assembly wil; with enthusiasm by saying, 'May God bless the brain that conceived reunion; may God bless Farragut post, G. A. R., for carrying it out, and God bless our country." This is not quite the Fairchild style of oratory, but it is wiser, more truly loyal and

far more effective.

RICHMOND WHIG: Our dispatches indicate that the damage done by the recent frosts to the uncut tobacco crop in Virginia and North Carolina, the fine tobacco states, was confined to a few localities. In the colder regions, from Lynchburg westward, there may have been some loss from this cause, but the was unusually small in that section, and it is hoped most of it was saved before it was nip-ped by the frost. In southside Virginia, and eastern North Carolina, but little if any damage seems to have been done.

A SIGN THAT WORKED BOTH WAYS When the Moon Brought Good or Bad Luck to a Superstitions Woman.

From the Merchant Traveler. "I'm not the least superstitious," said a lady the street to her escort. "but there is one sign that I've never known to fail. If I see the new moon over my left shoulder I'm just as sure to have lal liek as can be, and if I see it over my right shoulder, I always have good luck."

"That is very remarkable."

"Isn't it? Now last month I saw the moon over my left shoulder, and the very next day I went out riding on Dolly and she threw me. Wasn't that awful luck?" "It was indeed. Did you ever know it to work the

other way?"
"Certainly I have. I saw the moon over my right shoulder this menth, and the other day when I was out dr.ving and the horse overturned the carriage I didn't even get hurt, although I might have been killed. Oh, I'm sure it never fails."

Robert Lincoln's Appearance. From the Chicago News.

In his physique Robert T. Lincoln sho little resemblance to his father. He is a broad-shouldered, robust man, slightly above the medium height. His clear, ruddy complexion shown over his full brown beard, tells of sound digestion and ood health. His face recalls his father's. The will. energy, and determination which characterized the martyred president, are shown in his son's less anonlar and more refined features. The simplicity of gular and more remed features. The simplicity of manner and easy approachableness which marked his father he possesses also. He is a good speaker, though hardly an orator like him whose matchless oration at Gettysburg lives among American classics. He is of a very genial disposition. His friends know him as Bob Lincoln. He enjoys a good story as well as his faiher did, but the latter's inimitable feasits of telling one he has not inherited. faculty of telling one he has not inherited.

Among lawyers he is looked upon as a very capa-hie man. His firm swings a heavy business. Its practice has greatly increased since the principal memler retired from President Arthur's cabinet memler retired from President Arthur's cabinet and since 11; name came to be mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. A large share of the richly feed commercial cases, which are never tried, but settled by arbitration and out of court, passes through the firm's hands. Mr. Lincoln is a hard worker. He is at his office early and stays late. He frequently walks home afterward to his house on the Lake Shore drive. He belongs to several clubs, but prefers the Chirago, but beyond joining the coterie of talkers in the smoking room olning the coterie of talkers in the smoking room enters very little into the amusements in vogue in the institution.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Has Eagland Free Trade? EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is England really free trade country in the full sense of the term?

No. The English coast bristles with customhouses carefully guarding against the free introduction of certain goods and products. A duty is levied on about one hundred and forty articles, and some of about one hundred and forty articles, and some of these duties are as high as two thousand per cent. Three thousand customhouse officers and several revenue cutters are employed to collect the duties, and the expense of collecting them is six million dollars agreat. In 1881 England collected five mil-lion dollars more on American goods imported than the United States collected on imported English goods for the same year. This condition of affairs is called free trade because the duties are not laid upon as many articles as was the case in old times, but it called free trade because the duties are not laid upon as many articles as was the case in old times, but it took six hundred years of the most intense protection ever known to bring England to her modified tariff system.

CESTRAL, S. C., September 29.—Editors Constitution: As a member of the Second South Carolina Rifles, Jenkins's brigade, I will make a statement that will give your correspondent of last week, writing under the head of "How Soldiers Die," some information. I, too, would be glad to have some one answer your correspondent's ouehave some one answer your correspondent's que

tions.

The old railroad cut, pike and log fort mentioned by your correspondent makes the position of the Third Georgia Battailon Sharrshooters perfectly clear. I was not over thisty feet in the rear of Longuiset.

and General Mike Jenkins when they were shot, the latter fatally. The fire came from the right. The writer is probably right in his supposition that the shots inflicting the wound, or wounds, were from the Third Georgia Batallon, but he is in error about Longstreet being accompanied by his staff. The Second South Carolina Rifes were slightly to left of the Third Georgia Batallon, the log fort occupied by the one hundred or more, federals, being nearly between the two.

tween the two. 'Unlike the: n'hor of "How Soldier's Die," and your last week's correspondent, it was my lot to be in several engagements as one of the Second South Carolina Rilles.

I always read with intense interest all incidents touching upon the inte wor. Let us have incidents from others. There are thousands yet who read every word related about the unfortunate struggle with an Interest that no one else can, save those who were participants. Yours, etc.

E. T. Lowell, ween the two.

Co. G. 24 S. C. Rifles, Jenkins' Brigade.

Dr. Hawthorne Explains.
Editors Constitution: I find in this m EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I find in this morning's issue of your paper an extract from what purports to be an interview of me by a reporter of the Chattanooga Commercial. I am surprised to learn that I was interviewed by any one during my recent visit to Chattanooga. A young man with whom I had son 6 conversation about Aflanta, informed me, as we were about to part, that he was connected with some paper in that city. He certainly misunderstood me. I did not characterize the opponents of prohibition in Atlanta as 'a certain deprayed class." I spoke of the men who had slandered Atlanta in recent publications as deprayed and unreliable. 1 spoke of the men who had slandered Atlanta in re-cent publications as deprayed and unreliable. I had reference to the same men against whom Gov-craor Gordon's and Mr. Grady's wo ds were quoted the next morning, Mr. Grady having said "Atlanta is more prospersy. s more prosperous today than ever be-ore in her history," and that her population has increased during the present year 10,000.
I think I am warranted in saying that the men who represent Atlanta as in red are "depraved." If THE CONSTITUTION had quoted the introduction to

my speech, published in the same issue of the Commercial, its readers would have received quite different impression as to my feeling towards anti-prohibitionists as a class. Here is what I said: or induction is as a class. Here is what I said:

"I want my opening address to say I am not here to indulge in any denunciation of anti-prohibitionists as a class. I desire to have it distinctly understood here, elsewhere and everywhere that to the great mass of our fellow-citizens who oppose us, I give credit for the same singerity of purpose which I claim for myself. I have no denunciation of the ewspapers fighting the battles of the antis, I give them credit for their sincerity. But I am here to expose with all the might in me that traffic, which I believe to be the worst curse we have in this country. I have no denunciations of anything but that traffic and the iniquitious way of carrying it on. It has been with me a lifetime work and a work of love, and I trust will be to the end of m J. B. HAWTHORNE. Atlanta, September 28, 1887.

Mr. Dooley Answers Dr. Felton.

Atlanta, Ga., September 29.—Editors Constitution: Iseein your valuable paper of this morning, where the Honorable Doctor Felton, of Bartow county, says that I testified that the steel rail, that was put on 138 miles of track, between Atlanta and Chattanooga, cost only \$106,000. This is not so. I never made such a statement. It ta'es 12,144 tons of rails, 55 pounds to the yard, to build the 138 miles of main line between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and at Dr. Felton's figures, that would be \$8.73 per ton. When I know that some of the steel rails cost as much as \$130 per ton, and no less than \$40 per ton, as I am not a politician. I wish any remarks the honorable doctor makes ab ut me, would be the truth. Mr. Dooley Answers Dr. Felton

From the Atlanta Evening Journal of yesterday Representative Howell's bill, which provide for restricting the sale of liquors in certain ways, it case Atlanta should go wet in the appreaching ele ion is the special order in the house for next Wed

It is the bill asked for by the city council, with an amendment that before it becomes operative the people must indorse it at the polls in an election in

We understand the bill will be vigorously fought two grounds: By the extreme prohibitionists, h cause they fear the loss of some of their more con-servative voters, thus giving the anti-prohibitionists an advantage; and by extreme anti-prohibitionists, who are against what they call "monopoly," and fear the loss of votes if the cry of "monopoly" should

We have nothing to say as to the effect Mr. How ell's bill would have on the election, nor have we anything to say about the merits of prohibition or anti-prohibition. The time for the discussion of those questions has not yet arrived, but the time is

those questions has not yet arrived, but the time is ripe for a discussion on Mr. Howell's bill.

The last election was very close. That is a matter of record about which there can be no disputing. If, in the coming election, the anti-prohibitionists should carry the day—if by any means or chance the prohibitionists should lose—the city would stand exactly where she stood when a hundred and for dripking salesus, bad full swing. It has not fifty drinking saloous had full swing. It has not been two years since a m st any man who could get together two or three hundred dollars, could start a doggery. No conservative man wants to see such a state of affairs again. It is to prevent such a possi-bility, that we urge the passage of the Howell bill.

bility, that we urge the passage of the Howell bill.

The general sen i anet of the people of Atlanta is against intemperance. This is a Christian city, with exalted ideas of moralty. We believe our are amply able to take care of themselves, and it is better that they be given every opportunity to do so. If in November they decide that prohibition has not been a success they would, if the Howell bill were passed, have a chance to sry whether the sale of whisky should be restracted or unrestrated. If they should endor a prohibition the Howell bill

would die a natural death.

It is a matter of indifference to the people of Atlanta which side the Howell bill will help or hurt, but they are interested in the fact that it is a couservative measure, is in the interest of decency and rder, and is a bulwark against a flood of barn In addition to that it takes the saloonkeepers out of city politics in a great measure, as it fixes the license fee beyond the power of a council to change it. The man who stands up in the legislature and fights this bill, for which Atlanta, through her city coun-cil, has asked, will have to go to the extremists for his thanks. He will get none from conservative

The Old Way.

From the Richmond State.

Southern commercial conventions were composed of strange material in ante bellum times. It may be said of them that while hardly more than political meetings they were composed general y of leaders of public sentiment in their respective states. Lang syne, a "commercial convention" was held in Savannah which was attended by such eminent marines as Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and Alpheus Baker, of Alabama; another, held at Montgomery, had for its leading delegates such eminent old salts as William L. Yancey, M. nry W. Hilliard and J. G. Scott, of Alabama, and William Ballard Preston and Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia.

LIGHT SAMPLES.

Denver Times: Only a short century of one glori Boston Globe: It's a wise politician who knows his Buffulo Express: Aren't we rather overdoing this
"Grand" business—with a big G?

San Francisco Alla: The horse is a noble animal All tooth-brush handles are made from his thigh Detroit Free Press: Most law suits have barbed

rire concealed about them for everybody

lawyers.

Bosion Globe: Nobody who pretends to be anything in society, and belongs to the better classes, will have a cold in the head nowadays.

Chicago Tribune: Up to the hour of going to press the Hon. Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, still outweighed the entire state of Kentucky.

Nashville American: In Georgia hotels the flesh of the much abused William goat is served as lamb others. It ought to be very strengthening.

of the much abused william goal is served as lamb chops. It ought to be very strengthening.

Columbus Journal: Miss Beere, a famous English beauty and actress, is shortly expected in New York. She will, of course, c.me over in a schooner.

E. Louis Fost-Dispatch: It looks like a funny tariff law that puts a high tax on the poor man's blocked and lets the duke of Marthorouseh, in free of duty.

Chicogo News: The condemned anarchists have been living for many months on borrowed time, and their credit is nearly exhausted. The law has a mertgage on their necks, and will foreclose it

presently.

Chicago News: While other presidential candidates are flaunting their booms Senator Hawley is placifily dreaming of wedding bells and bliss. Perhaps the senator will lasse a nomination with an

ille Journal: A western paper says that Indians always improve every chance they get to attend the circus. We have always understood that the noble red man delighted in a circus, but we had an idea that he always wanted to be the chief perREGARDING RECORDS

Senate Passes the Bill to Supply

Lost County Records. THE BILL AMENDED BY SENATOR DEAN

The Discussion Yesterday in the Senate Over the Northcutt Bill, Regarding County Records—Result.

The state senate passed the Northcutt bill to supply the defects caused by the loss or theft or mutilation of county records when sui tial copies of the same existed. The bill was commonly known as the Northcutt bill, but as passed by the senate, the original bill was amended by Mr. Dean. The amendment proposed by Mr. Wofford was rejected.

Early in the day the bill came up for its third reading and passage. After being read by the secretary, Ar. Wofford rose and proposed the following amendment:

"Provided, further, that no court or auditor provided for in this act, shall be authorized to enter upon the hearing of such petition until all persons interested in, or to be affected by such records when established, shall have been served with copies of the petitions, and such service shall be made within-sixty days after the petition is filed, and at least twenty days before the hearing." THE DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER.

MR. NORTHCUTT SPEAKS.

Mr. Northcutt, the author of the original bill, was the first to obtain the floor. He made an earnest argument in behalf of the measure. He stated that the bill had been before the general judiciary committee for weeks, and after the fullest possible hearing, the committee had agreed to report the substitute, which refers only to public documents made under the sanction of an oath.

The argument that the bill would open the door to spurious records ought not to prevail, for a moment's consideration would disclose the fact that no one would ever try to impose false records upon the people for the reason that the chances of detective week.

the fact that no one would ever try to impose false records upon the people for the reason that the chances of detection were too great. There was no possibility of harm in the measure: it was one calculated to do great good, and it was a measure that was intended to stand between the people of the state and monopolies.

MR. ROBERTS ASKS A QUESTION.
Mr. Roberts asked if it was not true that therecords would only be secondary evidence?
Mr. Northcutt replied that such was the Air. Northcutt replied that such was the case, but the original deed would be prima facie evidence. The people were opposed to anything like a monopoly of the public records. In regard to the amendment offered by Mr. Wofford, Mr. Northcutt said its adoption would destroy the usefulness of the bill. It would

destroy the institutes of the bill. It would practically kill the measure.

Mr. Wofford interrupted the speaker by saying that there were two sides to the question, that Mr. Northeut was giving exparte testimony. As far as he felt and believed, he thereby the best integers to the state of the second of the se thought the best interests of the country would be subserved by adopting the bill with his amendment.

his amendment.

MR. ROBERTS'S REMARKS.

Mr. Roberts, in his usual calm and deliberate way, proceeded to argue the question. He thought that law should always be framed to meet necessity. Everyone knew that in 99 cases out of every 100 parties who own property have the original deeds, and they are the highest primary evidence.

In order to get in the proof you must prove that you have lost your original deeds before

that you have lost your original deeds before you can use your secondary evidence. Now, such occasions might arise in rare instances where an attempt would be made to hoist spurious records. The rule of law is that the best evidence must be produced.

MR. Wofford supports The AMENDMENT,
Mr. Wofford commenting upon Mr. Robert's
argument, said that the original records would
be required in every case where they were
available. In this amendment and in the substitute the rules of law have been followed,
and available arguments are a received. stitute the rules of law have been followed, and everything made as consistent as possible.

Mr. Hawkes thought the Wofford amendment would injure the bill by making it too imperative. There was a great public not ty for the passage of the bill. What m it if a possibility was made for spurious ords to be palmed off on the public.

Law had its defects. Under existing laws it was not seen to see the seed and to be used.

was possible for a forged deed to be placed on record. The objection which Mr. Wofford endeavored to meet by his amendment had been considered by the committee, and the best possible arrangement had been devised.

THE TALK ABOUT FRAUD.

Mr. Hawkes said the parties could go before the court before the auditor made his report and give the evidence in their possession. They could even appeal from the report of the auditor to the superior court. No human skill could prevent the introduction of fraud in many cases. All that could be done was to frame the best law for the case.

The Fulton county lost records were cited. He knew that seven record books were missing. Such might occur in any county in

ing. Such might occur in any county in Georgia, and yet if you refuse to pass the law that proposes to provide a remedy for the case, you are apt at any time to place the people of every county in the same position the people.

you are apt at any time to place the people of every county in the same position the people of Fulton county are in today. Mr. Hawkes said he thought the bill should be amended in some particulars, and the amendments he favored would be suggested by Mr. Dean.

THE AMENDMENTS OF MR. DEAN.

Mr. Dean offered the following amendments:
Amend section 2 of substitute by str.king the first elv.rn words thereof and inserting in lieu thereof. The ordinary of the county is hereby authorized. Mened section 2 by adding thereto the following:
Upon the hearing of such petition it shall be discretionary with the court to order the whole or any part of such records establishing or to refuse to establish the whole or any part thereof as the sound judgment of the public interest may require. Mr. Dean advocated the substitute as amended by him in a short speech, and was followed by Mr. James, who also supported the substitute in a forcible argument.

The amendments of Mr. Dean were adopted, and the report of the committee recommending the substitute was then agreed to by ayes 30, nays 3. The full text of the substitute was printed in The Constitution a few days ago.

The Grand Jury Has Something Else to Say

The Grand Jury Has Something Else to Say

The Grand Jury Has Something Else to Say
The grand jury of Fulton county met yesterday morning to take additional action with regard to the lost records.

The subjoined resolutions were adopted
without a dissenting voice, and the foreman,
Mr. W. J. Garrett, was instructed to furnish
them to the press fer publication:
Resolved, That the till now before the senate of
Georgia, whose object is to require the Land Title
Warranty company to allow our county commissioners to copy so much of their abstracts as is necessary to supply, in the clerk's office, the place of
the stolen records, meet our cordial approval; and
we most earne-sily request Hon. Samuel Weil, Hon,
W. M. Bray, and Hon. Clark Howell, members
of the house of representatives from this county,
and Hon. J. J. Northeutt, our senator, to do all they
can to secure the passage of a bill that will secure
to the people of this county the records which they
so much need, and to which they are rightfully entitled.

Resolved. That in our opinion no compensation is

to the people of this county the records which they so much need, and to which they are rightfully cuitified.

Resolved, That in our opinion no compensation is justly due, and none should be paid to the Land Tille Warranty company for such copies of their abstracts; and that in procuring the same, ancesshould be incurred by the county, save only the cost of copying from said abstracts.

Resolved, That in our judgment the refusal of the Land Title Warranty company to allow the needed copies to be taken, is illiberal. It evidences a spirit of unfairness, injustice and seliabness that is not characteristic of good citizenship and neighbority fraternal conduct between the people of a community. They have been permitted without compensation or condition to take abstracts of our records at will, and are still doing so daily without any objection. What we ask of them in return is simple justice, demanded by a spirit of fairness. If they would cheerfully extend to the county this act of justice we would not have the highest objection to their continuing to make abstracts of our records for all time to come; but since they refuse to do this very reasonable and just request we are opposed to their taking any further abstracts of the records and carnestly recommend that by some means they be prohibited from doing so any more till they extend to the people of Fulton county the measure of justice we ask. Without now charging any person who has or may heretofore have had any interest in said abstracts, with any criminal act or intention, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that if the abstracts had never been made our records would never have been stolen. We bolieve that the twist had not record as more than the resonable.

Resolved, That we carnestly request the members of the general assembly to come to our relief, and do the people of Fulton county and the state, this act of justice, and to make the taking of any further abstracts from our records conditional, to the extent that any person or company taking such abs

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EAGER'S TESTIMONY.

The Company's Side of the M

and N. Ga. Investigation.

THE INTERESTING STORY OF THE ROAD There Was No Money Nor any Undue In-

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respondence he and Mr. Kinsey came to Georgia to look into the road and its affairs. Both were given stock in the company by General Phillips, then in control of the road, and later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager by which he was to construct the road. For this he was to construct the road. For this he was to receive \$6,000 in first morfgage bonds, \$5,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile. Later the North Georgia Improvement company, with head quarters at Boston, was formed for the purpose of facilitating the work. The leading spirits in this are Boston capitalists with R. M. Pulaifer at their head.

Mr. Eager said that the money which had been put in the road had been raised by putting up as collateral the bonds and stock otheroad. When he and his associates first took hold of the road it was practically worthless. If put up for sale it would not have brought more than \$25,000. It was a losing investment for anybody in the condition it was in. Twenty-four miles had been built from Marietta to Canton, but in that distance there were no side-tracks, no depots and no accommodations of any kind. At Canton there was one small turn-table. The alignment was bad, the grade very bad, the ties rotten—the road was a road only in name.

"After we book hold of it." he continued. ment was bid, the grade very bad, the ties rotten—the road was a road only in name. "After we took hold of it," he continued, "We spent possibly \$50,000 or \$70,000 on that part of the road building side tracks, putting in new ties, broadening the curves, reducing the grades and so forth. Even then that portion of the road would have been practically worthless if viewed as a separate road, without intending to extend it. With a view to extension it may have been worth \$100,000."

Mr. Eager thought that he, Mr. Pulsifer, Mr. Mr. Eager thought that he, Mr. Pulsifer, Mr. Kinsey own a majority of the stock of the road. He thought that the road might be valuable if the resources of the country through which it runs are developed. Already about \$12,000,000 has been speut on the road, about \$100,000 of this being for rolling stock. He thought a narrow gauge could be built and operated cheaper than a standard gauge in a perated cheaper than a standard gauge in a by selling and putting up as security the bonds and stock. He thought that between \$600,000

and \$700,000 of securities had been sold and the balance had been put up as collateral.

The road, up to the time the convicts were taken away, had cost probably \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost between \$10,000 and \$11,000 Mr. Eager was questioned at great length Mr. Eager was questioned at great engineers of the resolution which gave rise to this investigation. He said that when he became interested in the road he understood that the saite had a claim against it for some \$66,000, but he was assured that it 'wouldn't amount to anything.' "We investigated it as

amount to anything.' "We investigated it as far as the books of the company went, but no

far as the books of the company went, but no farther."

The conference with Governor Colquitt, Senator Brown, Judge Brown, Judge Sessions, General Phillips and possibly one or two others was described. Mr. Eager said that the company was the convicts until the road and its were completed. It was with this and the convicts with the convicts with the convicts of the convicts.

"The resolution relative to the release from the interest as introduced in the house," said Mr. Eager, "was drawn, I think, by Judge Wellborn. It left the matter entirely with the governor and treasurer. We were perfectly willing that this should be the arrangement.

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He did not expect to pay Judge Sessions anything, but after it was all over, the judge told him he thought his services were worth \$175, and it was paid. This was probably for presenting the equities of the case to the various legislators.

"Not a dollar was paid to anybody except "Not a dollar was paid to anybody except Wellborn, Russell, Simmons and Sessions. There were no undue influences whatever hought to bear, either directly or indirectly." Mr. Eager was questioned at length by Mr. Bunith, as attorney for the road, and Mr. McLendon, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Henry and Chairman Hawks, of the committee. His testimony consumed three hours, and only the leading parts are given here. At its conclusion he went at once to the depot to catch a train for the north.

Mr. Smith announced that no more witnesses would be introduced for the company. He asked that before the case be closed, he be given an opportunity to present his views. Chairman Hawkes said he had no doubt this privilege would be extended.

THE DAY WITH THE POLICE. Jumbo and Joshua In Court-Two Negroe Fined-Protect the Children.

Fined-Protect the Children.

Joshua Callaway, the man who knows how
to sling a jack-plane and who indulged in the
spat with Jumbo Hunter on Wall street, day
before yesterday, was arraigned in police court
yesterday morning. Callaway asked for a continuance and Judge Anderson granted it, but
as the defendant was stepping aside, Hunter
remarked:

"Judge, I want him held."
"But I can't hold him," answered the Judge.
"I want him held, anyway." said Hunter.
Judge Anderson declined to hold Callaway,
and he walked out of the courtroom to return

They Need Protection. They Need Protection.

Children attending the Fair street grammar school are molested every evening by negro children, and unless something is done to protect; them trouble will occur. Negro children are in the babit of congregating on Jones, Terry and Fair streets and as the white children are going from school shove them off the sidewalk. One white girl about thirteen years of age has been hurt by a fall caused in this way. Parents of children threaten to take the matter in their own lands if the trouble does not cease.

Chewing a Lip.

Chewing a Lip.

John Richardson and George Gates, two negro men, who have been working at M. F. Goldsmith's candy factory, had a bloody fight in the factory yesterday. The darkies fell out about nothing, and after passing ugly compliments hitched, one using an auger handle and the other his teeth. Richardson was the one who used his teeth, and it was upon Gates's under lip, which he bit half in two. Both men were arrested, and Richardson was fined \$16 and cost, while Gates contributed \$10 and cost.

REGARDING RECOKUS

Senate Passes the Bill to Supply Lost County Records.

THE BILL AMENDED BY SENATOR DEAN The Discussion Yesterday in the Senate

Over the Northcutt Bill, Regarding County Records - Result. The state senate passed the Northcutt bill to apply the defects caused by the loss or theft

il copies of the same existed.

The bill was commonly known as the orthentt bill, but as passed by the senate, a original bill was amended by Mr. Dean, he amendment proposed by Mr. Wofford was

THE DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER.

arly in the day the bill came up for its.
dreading and passage. After being readthe secretary, Mr. Wofford rose and pro-

ctary. Mr. Wofford resemble to allowing amendment:
Intriber, that no court or auditor prothis act, shall be authorized to enter aring of such potition until all persons aring of such senfected by such records when a cross the affected by such records when have been served with copies of the such base been served with copies of the such base been served.

Mr. Northeut, the author of the original id. was the first to obtain the floor. He made in earnest argument in behalf of the measure, le stafed that the bill had been before the eneral judiciary committee for weeks, and there the fullest possible hearing, the committee had agreed to report the substitute, which deer only to public documents made under the sanction of an oath.

The argument that the bill would open the poor to spurious records ought not to prevail, or a moment's consideration would disclose the fact that no one would ever try to impose lise records upon the people for the reason that the chances of detection were too great, here was no possibility of harm in the measure, it was one offended of

cre was no possibility of harm in the meas-: it was one calculated to do great good, dit was a measure that was intended to and between the people of the state and

MR. ROBERTS ASKS A QUESTION.

MR. Roberts asked if it was not true that the ecords would only be secondary evidence?

Mr. Northcutt replied that such was the asc, but the original deed would be prima facie evidence. The people were opposed to the public records. orthing like a monopoly of the public records, regard to the amendment offered by Mr. offord, Mr. Northcutt said its adoption would troy the usefulness of the bill. It would ctically kill the measure.

Jr. Wofford interrupted the speaker by say-

hat there were two sides to the question, Mr. Northeut was giving exparte testiy. As far as he felt and believed, he ght the best interests of the country do be subserved by adopting the bill with

MR. Roberts's REMARKS.

Mr. Roberts, in his usual calm and deliberte way, proceeded to argue the question. He biought that law should always be framed to seet necessity. Everyone knew that in 99 uses out of every 100 parties who own propertures the proceeding of the processing them.

ighest primary evidence. In order to get in the proof you must prove hat you have lost your original deeds before ou can use your secondary, evidence. Now, ach occasions might arise in rare instances here an attempt would be made to hoist burious records. The rule of law is that the est evidence must be produced.

A. WOFFORD SUPPORTS THE AMENDMENT, Mr. Wofford commenting upon Mr. Robert's gument, said that the original records would required in every case where they were

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available. In this amendment and in the substitute the rules of law have been followed, and everything made as consistent as possible.

Mr. Hawkes thought the Wofford amendment would injure the bill by making it too imperative. There was a great public not to for the passage of the bill. What more than the possibility was made for spurior cords to be palmed off on the public.

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Law a possible for a forged deed to be placed on record. The objection which Mr. Wofford endeavored to meet by his amendment had been considered by the committee, and the best possible arrangement had been devised.

Mr. Hawkes said the parties could go before the court before the auditor made his report of the auditor to the superior court. No human skill could prevent the introduction of fraud in many cases. All that could be done was to frame the best law for the case.

The Fulton county lost records were cited.

He knew that seven record books were miss-

The Fulton county lost records were cited. He knew that seven record books were missog. Such might occur in any county in icorgia, and yet if you refuse to pass the law hat proposes to provide a remedy for the case, ou are apt at any time to place the people of very county in the same position the people.

every county in the same position the people of Fulton county are in today. Mr. Hawkes said he thought the bill should be amended in some particulars, and the amendments he favored would be suggested by Mr. Dean.

THE AMENDMENTS OF MR. DEAN.

Mr. Dean offered the following amendments: Amend section 2 of substitute by sir king the first ell yen words thereof and inserting in lieu thereof: The ordinary of the county is hereby authorized. Amend section 2 by adding thereto the following: The ordinary of the county is hereby authorized. Amend section 2 by adding thereto the following: The ordinary of the county order the whole or any part of such records establishing or to refuse to establish the whole or any part thereof as the sound judgment of the public interestinary require. Mr. Dean advocated the substitute as amended by him in a short speech, and was followed by Mr. James, who also supported the substitute in a forcible argument.

The amendments of Mr. Dean were adopted, and the report of the committee recommending

and the report of the committee recommending the substitute was then agreed to by ayes 30, mays 3. The full text of the substitute was printed in The Constitution a few days ago. The grand jury of Fulton county met yester-

d to the lost records.

the subjoined resolutions were adopted hout a dissenting voice, and the foreman,
W. J. Garrett, was instructed to furnish

whose object is to require the Land Title ty company to allow our county commistor copy so much of their abstracts as is necessary to the copy so much of their abstracts as is necessary to the control of their abstracts as is necessary to the control of the control of their control of their control of their county, and their county of their county, and their county, and their county of their county, and their county of their county the records which they are rightfully customers.

can to secure the passage of a bill that will be to the people of this county the records which they so much need, and to which they are rightfully cuited.

Resolved, That in our opinion no compensation is justly due, and none should be paid to the Land Title Warranty company for such copies of their abstracts; and that in procuring the same, no cost should be incurred by the county, save only the cost of copying from said abstracts.

Resolved, That in our judgment the refusal of the Land Title Warranty company to allow the needed copies to be taken, is illiberal. It evidences a spirit of unfairness, injustice and sehishness that is not characteristic of good citizenship and neighborly fraternal conduct between the people of a community. They have been permitted without compensation or condition to take abstracts of our records at will, and are still doing so daily without any objection. What we ask of them in return is simple justice, demanded by a spirit of fairness. If they would cheerfully extend to the county this act of justice we would not have the slightest objection to their continuing to make a betracts of our records for all time to come; but since they refuse to do this very reasonable and just request we are opposed to their taking any further abstracts of Gur records, and carnestly recommend that by some means they be prohibited from doing so any more till they extend to the people of Fulton county the measure of justice we ask. Without now charging any person who has or may heretofore have had any interest in said abstracts, with any criminal set or intention, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that if the abstracts had never been made our records would never have been stolen. We believe the theft was intended by the thief to be in the interest of the abstracts. No other motive has ever been apparent or suggested or is reasonable.

Resolved, That we carnestly request the members of the general assembly to come to our relief, and do the people of Fulton county and the state, this act of jus

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THE INTERESTING STORY OF THE ROAD

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Mr. Eager told in detail the story of his connection with the road.

His attention, he said, was first called to it by Mr. Joe Kinsey, of Ciucinnati, who wrote bim concerning it. After some further corhim concerning it. After some further cor-respondence he and Mr. Kinsey came to Georgia to look into the road and its affairs. Both were given stock in the company by General Phillips, then in control of the road, and later the company made a con-tract with Mr. Eager by which he was to construct the road. For this he was to receive \$6,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$5,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile. Later the North Georgia Improvement company, with head-

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victs something more than three years when they were taken away. As contractor he still has a claim against the railroad for about \$100,000 for the loss of these convicts.

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Jumbo and Joshua In Court-Two Negroe Fined-Protect the Children. Joshua Callaway, the man who knows how to sling a jack-plane and who indulged in the spat with Jumbo Hunter on Wall street, day before yesterday, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. Callaway asked for a continuance and Judge Anderson granted it, but as the defendant was stepping aside, Hunter remarked:

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SOCIAL GATHERING.

A Delightful Frening in the Church of the

A Delightful Frening in the Church of the Redeemer.

The Rev. George R. Turk, the distinguished pulpit orator from Canada, who recently was elected pastor of the Church of the Redeemer of this city, has cause for gratification at the cordial reception which has been accorded him.

Last night there was an exceedingly pleasant social gathering in the church. The chairs had been taken out, and the interior of the building was admirably arranged for the occasion. Refreshment tables were spread in one end of the church, a plano was placed in the center, and floral decorations were scattered about. The chaste and cozy little chapel presented a picture-sque appearance.

No formal programme was arranged, the idea being to have a happy, unrestrained hour, so that the new pastor could meet the members of his flock and his brother clergymen.

The congregation was there in full force, and there were also present a number of the members of other churches.

Mr. Bosand, superintendent of the railway branch of the Y. M. C. A., was active in making everybody feel at home.

The following ministers were present: Dr. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist; Dr. Barnett, of the First Presbyterian; Dr. Cleveland, of the Fourth Presbyterian; the Rev. Mr. Payne, the Rev. Mr. Dillard, of Merritt's Avenue church, and Dr. H. C. Morrison, paster of the First Methodist church. Letters expressing regret at their inability to attend were received from Dr. J. W. Lee, of Trinity; Dr. Glenn, Mr. Christian, the Rev. Mr. Noreross, of the Fifth Baptist and several others.

The young ladies were present in force and theyelooked radiant in their bright dresses and brighter smiles. These ladies presided over the tables, and dispensed refreshments such as coffee, cakes, fruit, etc.

Dr. Turk mingled with the crowd and had a pleasant work for everyone. He is a genial gentleman and is sure to captivate all with whom he is thrown. He expresses the liveliest satisfaction at his reception and feels that his lines have fallen in pleasant places.

There were musical

SLEEPING WITH A DEAD BROTHER. Mr. A. Y. Blackman Awakes to Find a Brother Dead in Bed.

John P. Blackman, well known among At-lanta contractors and builders, was found dead in bed at his home, 65 Jackson street, early

lanta contractors and builders, was found dead in bed at his home, 65 Jackson street, early yesterday morning.

His death was due to heart disease.

For the past month Mr. Blackman has been complaining, but no importance was attached tothe dull, heavy feeling which caused him to complain. Night before last he was eelin as well-as usual when he retired. He and his brother, Mr. A. Y. Blackman, live alone and occupy the same bed. They both retired about the same time, and in a short time were asleep. Once during the night Mr. A. Y Blackman awoke and found his brother asleep. About five o'clock he awoke again, and getting up, went out to prepare breakfast, leaving his brother still asleep as he thought. When breakfast was ready he re-entered the bed room and called his brother. There was no answer and then he began shaking him. The brother still remained motionless and an investigation showed that he was dead. Mr. Blackman called in some neighbors, and then the coroner was sent for. Dr. Westmoreland, the county physician, was satified that death was the result of heart disease, and an inquest was not held.

Mr. Blackman was nearly forty years of age.

was not held.

Mr. Blackman was nearly forty years of age.
He leaves a brother and two sisters. His remains will be interred in Oakland cemetery

BASEBALL YESTERDAY. Record of Games Played Throughout the Country.

AT BALTIMORE.
Athletic game postponed on account of

AT PHILADREPHIA.

Philadelphia-Washington game postponed on account of wet grounds.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn-Metropolitan game postponed. Ground goo wet

AT NEW YORK.

| 3 0 2 4 0 0 1—10 | Louisville | 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—4 | Base hits—Cleveland 14, Louisville 11. | Brrors—Cleveland 3, Louisville 6.

First game—0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0-4

AT CHARLESTON.

Prospect Park Races. NEW YORK, September 29 .- The inclemney of the weather did not prevent a large crowd being present at Prospect Park today. The track

being present at Prospect Park today. The track was deep in slush and the sport poor.

First race, all ages, six furlongs, Specialty won, Freedom second, My Own third. Time 1:16%.

Second race, handicap for two-year-olds, three-for rhs of a mile. Raceland won, King Idle second, Pocatillo third. Time 1:18%.

Third race, handicap for thrde-year-olds and up-wards, a mile and a furlong, Grisett won, Equiman second, De Loges third. Time 1:59%.

Fourth race, Brockwood hand cap for three-year-olds, one and one-fourth mi'es, Queen Elizabeth won, Bessie June second, Belvidere third. Time 2:14%.

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Fifth race, two-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, Fordham won, Monmouth second, O niban thir 1. Time 1:18%.

Sixth race, three-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile, Nellie V in won, Maggie Mitchell second, Adrian third. Time 1:44%. Mutuals paid \$145.74.

Louisville Races. Louisville, Ky., September 29.—The weather was clear and beautiful, but the track was

weather was clear and beautiful, but the Track was sticky and in bad condition.

Hist race, five furlougs, Irma H won; Duett D second, Landlady third. Time, 1:96.

Second race, 34 mile. Carus won; Fanny Strauss second, King Stock third. Time, 1:22.

Third race, one mi e, Bixby won, Derochment second, Hopedale third. Time, 1:324.

Fourth race, seven furlougs, Jim Kave won, Our Friend second, Minnesota third. Time, 1:37.

Fifth race, seven furlougs, Jules Mumm won, Big Three second, Colamore third. Time, 1:373. THE BUGGY TURNED OVER.

The G. H. G. Frightens Mr. Foster's Team and He and His Wife are Thrown Out. An accident which came very near resulting seriously occurred yesterday afternoon at the Piedmont park. The Governor's Horse Guard was at the park

Piedmont park.

The Governor's Horse Guard was at the park drilling, and was being put vigorously through all the field movements by Captain Milledge, Mr. Foster, of the firm of Venable Bros. & Foster, contractors, had driven out to the park and was watching the drilling. Mr. Foster was in his buggy, drawn by a pair of spirited horses, and Mrs. Foster was with him. While they were looking at the Guard, Captain Milledge gave an order to charge. The company went up the hill at full tilt, moving directly towards Mr. Foster, whose horses became frightened, and wheeling around suddenly, threw the buggy over. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were both thrown out, but neither was hurt, although the lady was considerably frightened. The buggy pole was broken off and the harness broken as well as the buggy.

Mr. Adams, of the National hotel, has given Major 8 dney Root for Grant park a tame wolf, which was raised in Texas. The animal was sent to the park yesterday morning.

The Woman's Temperance Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the busement of the First Baptist church, and arranged for serving refreshments at the Piedmont exposition. Another meeting will occur to agree upon the details.

Mrs. C. A. Hamilton, wife of Charles A. Hamilton, of the Western Union Telegraph office, is very ill with typhoid fever, and is not expected to live through the night.

THE INVITATION

Presented to President Cleve-

land Yesterday,

TO THE CAPITAL CITY'S RECEPTION, And His Acceptance Opening Day Exer-cises—Champion Bicyclists Coming -Other Exposition Notes.

It is ten days from this morning, including undays, until the gates of the exposition will be opened to the public.

The Opening Day Exercises. The ceremonies of the first day of the exposition will be worthy of the occasion, and will

mark with proper dignity the throwing open to the world of the richest and most varied collection of southern resources ever exhibited. Mr. C. A. Collier, president of the exposition, will make a short speech, explaining the work of the directors and the object of the exposi-tion, and will then introduce his excellency, Governor John B. Gordon, who will make the

opening address.

Mr. Collier will then introduce the Hon-Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who will

deliver an address.

Mr. Randall will then press the electric button which will be fitted in the platform, which will start the machinery of the exposition, and President Collier will then declare it formally opened.
Dr. H. C. Morrison will deliver the opening

prayer and the chorus of 200 voices, under the leadership of Mr. Samuel Bradley, will render the dedication hymn and other selections. The local military will attend in a body, and

the occasion will be a most interesting one

The President Invited. WASHINGTON, September 29 .- [Special.]-The invitation of the Capitol City Club of At-lanta to President Cleveland and wife, to a reception during the Piedmont exposition, was presented today at 10½ a. m., by Major Livingstone Mims, by special appointment: The invitation is beautifully made of white silk and blue velvet, embossed with gold. Major Mims tendered it with graceful courtesy, and President Cleveland received it in hearty

appreciation.

R. H. Richards and wife, Mrs. Alfred Austell, Frank Rice and wife, and Mrs. Cook spent several hours in Washington this morning on the way from New York to Atlanta.

Knoxville at the Exposition. KNOXVILLE, September 29.—[Special.]— Knoxville will make a splendid exhibit at the Piedmont exposition. Part of it will be shipred today under the charge of Captain D. Wil-liams, who will represent Knoxville in Atlan-ta. The center of the exhibit will have a pa-villion thatched and decorated with cereal productions, with the seal of the state dis-played in grain. Sixty-four kinds of wood will be shown, and the display will be worthy of shown, and the display will be worthy of

SAVANNAH'S CITIZEN SOLDIERY

Will Greet President Cleveland When He Visits Atlanta.

Savannah, September 29.—[Special.]—The Georgia Hussars will go to the Piedmont exposition. Messrs, Davis, Johnston and Remshart, the committee appointed to canvass the sentiment among the members, say that there will be a good representation of the company at the exposition. The Chatham Artillery will meet on Tuesday night to decide whether they will go or not. The members seem to think that they will go. Every other command has decided to go Atlanta.

Miss Vassie Will Join the Singers. Miss Vassie win Join the Singers.

Salt Springs, Ga., September 29.—(Special.)

Miss Vassie James, of this place, has kindly consented to sing in the chorus at the Piedmont exposition. Miss Vassie is a sister of Senator J. S. James, and her natural and cultivated alto voice will give much credit to old Doug

The Schools are Coming in Force. Mr. C. M. Ledbetter, or Walaska, Georgia, writes that he will bring his school of one hunwrites that he will bring his school of one hundred pupils to the exposition. Scores of such letters have been received throughout the state. There can be no better education for a child than to go through the ten acres of exhibits at the exposition, and to study what is to be seen there, both in the beautiful and the useful. Half a day in the art gallery will be the best schooling for any right-minded child it could possibly have. Major Sidney Root, a man of ripe experience, and observation says:

"A child can learn more at an exposition for two or three days than it could for two or three days in all the schools and colleges in the state."

tays in air the schools and colleges in the state."

The Piedmont exposition will be full of lessons for city and country children. No schoolmaster could do better than to gather up his flock, come to Atlanta and spend a day or two in studying what is to be seen at Piedmont park. These children might travel for a month through the cities of the country and they would not find as much information, as much that is useful and instructive as they will find gathered at this exposition. Let all the schools come. The school board of Atlanta has done wisely in closing the schools for four days so that the children may study the exposition.

As to Decorations. Atlanta's merchants, wholesale and retail, are preparing to do their best toward putting the city in her gayest garments during the ex-

the city in her gayest garments during the exposition.

"We will make as pretty a display as we know how," said Mr. Johnson, of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. "In red, white and blue, of course."

"We will decorate elaborately in red, white and blue bunting," said Captain John Keely. "We propose to have a display of which we need not be ashamed."

"The American eagle, of course," said Mr. Steve Ryan. "We propose to give our rivals, and everybody else, some pointers on what real decorations are."

These are sample views.

decorations are."
These are sample views.
All the merchants are preparing for their decorations. These will probably all be in place by the first day of the exposition.

Display of Percheron Stock.

Mr. A. T. Smyth, of the Woodburn stock farm, Pendleton, S. C., will make a splendid display of Percheron stock at the fair. Mr. Smyth thinks this is the stock for the south, and for our changed agriculture. He says: "their docility, and kindness, with their handsome form and great strength, make them admirable for the farm. We must use improved plows, harrows and grass cutters, and we need horses of weight and strength to pull them. The Percheron does not eat more than the ordinary horse, while he has very much more strength. The cross between the Percheon and our common horse is in great favor here, and a vast improvement on the ordinary stock." Display of Percheron Stock.

There will be many fine Percherons here from various sections, and this admirable breed of horses may spread throughout Geor-

To the Singers of Atlanta and Neighboring Cities.

A cordial invitation is extended to the singers of Atlanta and neighboring towns, especially members of choirs, to take part as a chorus in singing the "Dedication Hymn," written for the Piedmont exposition by Charles W. Hubner. It is intended to make this the great musical feature of the first day's programme. Mr. Sam Bradley, of this city, will be musical director. It is expected that a chorus of over one hundred trained voices will participate. All who wish to offer their services to make this occasion a brilliant success are requested All who wish to offer their services to make this occasion a brilliant success are requested to send in their names to Mr. Bradley at once, in order that the chorus may be organized and rehearsals be held without further delay. Members of the chorus will be entitled to free admission and transportation on the opening day to the exposition, and will be furnished with appropriate badges.

The World's Champion is Coming Mr. Edward W. Pope writes that Mr. Wm.
A. Rowe, the world's champion bicycilist,
who has never been beaten from a quarter of a
mile to twenty-two miles, and who has met the
best riders in the world, will leave for Atlanta
on the first of October, and will ride in every

professional race here. He will be accompanied by Mr. Horace Crocker, and Mr. Asa Wendall, both famous riders, who will enter every race with him.

Mr. Rowe has never ridden south before, and this will be the first chance to see the man who has besten the world in bicycle riding, and holds the championship.

The Horse Guard at the Park.

The members of the Horse Guard were out at the Piedmont park yesterday afternoon rehearsing for the grand sham battle at the exposition, in which they are to participate. They went through the various marches and countermarches which might occur in an actual battle. They showed remarkable proficiency in the drill. Some were mounted and some dismounted on the hill sides, the disposition of the horsemen being like that in a genuine engagement. The crowd that watched the drill was delighted with it. It was certainly an interesting spectacle. The Horse Guard at the Park.

Exposition Notes.

R. C. Boshe & Co., 16 Whitehall street, are putting up a great many beautiful signs.

The German Fusiliers, of Charleston, are coming, and will take part in the review and sham battle. This is a famous old cosps.

Mr. A. J. Smyth writs that the Passenger Agents' association of the United States accepted the invitation to be present at the Piedmont exposition, at their meeting in St. Pael.

The Moseley & Stoddard Manufacturing company write that Panola dairy at the exposition will be stocked with every implement from milking pails to marketing packages, and will be a finer show than that made at the New York dairy show.

A representative of H. Disston & Son, the famous saw makers, arrived yesterday with his exhibit. This exhibit was in the industrial parade in Philadelphia, and will be shipped from the Piedmont exexposition direct to Australia for the exposition there.

The young men of the city seem to have taken hold of the matter of organizing their companies in earnest. On yest may Mr. John Hall reported that he already has 137 manes on his list and he expects to add fifly more today. His example is one which should be followed.

All Traveling Men

Are cordially invited to attend a meeting of Post A,
Travelers' Protective association, at chamber of
commerge, on Saturday, October 1, at 4 p. m. The
object of this meeting is to perfect arrangements
for the torchlight procession in honor of President
Cleveland on the night of the 19th. Remember all
traveling men are invited.

H. L. ATWATER, President.

J. M. SKINNER, Sec. oct29-ex notes td

STILL LIVING.

Dr. Owen Clings to Life With Wonderful Tenacity.

When The Constitution went to press yesterday morning it was thought that Dr. G. W. Owen could not last an hour. His medical attendants believed that he was in the very article of death.

To the surprise of all he still lives, or was ally a this morning when the correspond

alive this morning when the paper went to press.

During the day he retained the full possession of his faculties, and talked with those around his bedside. He realized the nearness of his end, and did not shrink from the ordeal through which he was to be so soon called upon to pass. He expressed a readiness to die, and declared that he had a living faith.

Drs. Jarnigan and Olmstead declare that such will-power and tenacity of life as Dr. Owen has exhibited they have never seen before.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

A Train Hand on the East Tennessee Killed at Flovilla.

James O'Hern, a train hand on the East Tennessee railroad was killed night before last on a side track at Flovilla.

O'Hern's home was at Jackson, Butts

One of the wood trains on the East Tennessee road is under Conductor Gignilliatt, and it was with this train that O'Hern was working. The train had been south of Flovilla, and about midnight arrived at that station. The engineer pulled by the switch and then begin backing into the sidetrack. As the train was rolling along O'Hern was walking from one car to another and in doing so lost his balance or made a misstep and dropped between two cars falling upon the track. No one saw him fall and nothing was known of it until several cars had passed over him crushing out his life. The headlight from the engine revealed the mangled body to the engineer, who was the first to discover the accident. The train was stopped and the dead body removed to the depot, where it was turned over to the undertaker. The wheels had crushed and mangled the man terribly. The body was sent to Jackson, where it will be laid to rest today.

O'Hern was about thirty years of age and has a brother who is a conductor on the East Tennessee. One of the wood trains on the East Tennes-

A. J. WYLY INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Finds a True Bill Against the Watchman. The Grand Jury Finds a True Bill Against the Watchman.

The grand jury has found a true bill against A. J. Wyly, an East Tennessee employe, and at the next term of the superior court he will be arraigned for assault with intent to murder.

Early last spring, Mr. Wyly, who was then a night watchman at the East Tennessee freight depot, was at home asleep one day. Some men were doing some repair work at his place and among the number was a negro. Mrs. Wyly was in the kitchen, when the negro started to go in. She ordered him out, but he refused to obey and attempted to force his way in. The lady tried to keep him out and the noise awoke Mr. Wyly, who grabbed his pistol and fired at the negro as he ran away. Mr. Wyly was arrested and tried in police court, where he was fined.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER,



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

Alum. Sold only in Cana.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk

Ballard Transfer Company.

Office Union Depot; telephone No. 205. Coupes, Gurneys or Omnibusses sent to your residence or to the hotels. Fare for passengers as low as by any other vehicle. Send telephone order or messenger boy, and we will attend to your wants promptly. We call special attention to our Coupes, which we have just received. They are the most beautiful and comfortable vehicle in use in this or any other city in the country. Baggage checked from hotels or private residences to any part of the United States. We solicit your patronage. The Ballard Transfer Company.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and calmot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphale, powders. Sold only in cast ROYAL BAKINGFO. DER CO., 100 Wall St., New York

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Ga

A BIG FORTUNE

Tallapoosa Land for Sale!

WE OFFER FOR FIFTEEN DAYS LAND LOTS
Nos, 101 and 102, 8th district of Haralson county. Four hundred and five acres of beautiful lying land, all wooded, with many fine springs and clear crystal branches, on the corporate limits of the city of

TALLAPOOSA.

The Georgia Pacific road runs through these lots; two surveys for new roads have been recently made nearly through the center; the main roadways split the property for more than a mile, making this tract the most available for subdivision and suburban residence property in the vicinity of that beautiful and growing city. The old

Holland Gold Mine

SILVER AND IRON

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE. Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30, Oct. 1. SATURDAY MATINEE 2:30. BAIRD'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS I

Composed of a Monster Array of Talent.
Lew Benedict. John Mack, Ellsworth Cook, Albert Leach, John Dillon, Horace Rusbby, Chas. W., Goodyear, James Green, Edward Hardy, Byron Leach, Harry Dillon, G. W. Murray and twenty others. Europe's Greatest Sensation,
THE ROYAL HAND BELL RINGERS
The British Glee Bards, Five in number. Five in number.

number.

8 Great Comedianal 8.8

10 Clog Experts. 10. 8 Superb Vocalists. 8

12 Great Specialists—New, Unique, Novel and Refined. 12.

50 Famous Funny Features—the King Laugh Makers. 89.

10 Song and Dance Arrists, Plantation, Acrobatic and Genteel. 10.

20 Skilled Musicians—cvery Man a Solo Player. 26 Gold and Silver Cornet Band and Grand Drill Parader Usual prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.

PROF. BRISTOL'S EQUES-GURRIGULUM.

22 Educated Horses, Ponies & Mules 22 Traveling in their magnificent parlor cars.
SUPERIOR BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, pronounced it the best exhibition of its kind. Prices—25c, 35c and 50c. Matinees 50c, children 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's. CHARLESTON LINE

Fast Freight Schedule Georgia and outh Carolina Railrosms

· STEAMERS

Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday. Leaves Charleston for New York and East, Tues days and Fridays-

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO

Careful handling of goods, prompt adjustment of claims, and satisfaction guaranteed by this line. S. B. PICKENS, G. F. A. B. C. R'wy, Charleston, S. C. E. R. DORSEY, G. F. A. Ga. R. R., Augusta, Ga.

Agents of This Line Are: W. H. Rhett, 317 Broadway, New York City.
D. D. C. Minik, 12 South Wharves, Philas Pa.
A. DeW. Sampson, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Theo, G. Eger, Tradic Manager, 35 Broadway, New
York City.
W. A. Courtney, Jas. Adger & Co., Charleston, S. C.
J. M. Selkirk, Atlanta, Ga.
E. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. R.
Atlanta, Ga.
June 111 on ed pg.

Go and look at ithe land and make us an loffer If not sold within fifteen days will be subdivided and sold at once. J. C. HENDRIX & CO., secon—lm SI E. Broad street. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL ST.

sales none; stock 22,697.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29—Cotton dull; middling; 97½, net, recelpts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 4,115; exports to Great Britain 2,025.

SAVANNAH, September 29—Cotton stendy; middling 87½; net recelpts 8,002 bales; gross 8,022; sales 3,200; stock 8,963.

3,200; stock 83,955.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29—Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 7,862 bales; gross 8,759; sales 5,000; stock 83,991; exports to Great Britain 590.

MOBILE, September 29—Cotton dull; middling 8%4; net receipts 616 bales; gross 870; sales 500; stock 10,762; exports coastwise 481.

3,670; stock 30,113. AUGUSTA, September 29—Cotton steady; middling 5%; net receipta 2,723 bales; shipments—; sales 2,374. CHARLESTON, September 29—Cotton firm; mid-dling 8 11-16; net receipts 3,872 bales; gross 3,872; sales 1,800; stock 37,720; exports to continent 5,780.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Special to The Constitution.
CHICAGO, September 29—No one had anything to say about wheat today, except to surmise that two or three prominent dealers were buying it, Running

closing figures of Wednesday.

There was a good demand for September oats, but

the option was not to be readily had. Arrivals are considerably smaller than they were earlier in the

week. All futures except May show an advance

Provisions received a slight setback today, there

Provisions received a slight setback today, there being too many hogs received, which caused a deciline in prices. This had a depressing effect on holders and caused them to sell more freely than buyers were disposed to take. A decline of 10@12½c in pork, 2½c in lard and 5@7½c in short ribs ensued, from which the recovery was only partial, except in lard. The final quotations for January, which was the favorite speculative feature, were at exactly yesterday's figures for lard, be lower for pork and 2½c lower for short ribs.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

25% 25%

6 4713

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

7 773

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 29, 1887.

September 7 75 October 7 75

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK Of Atlanta, Ga. -UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.-

Capital and Undivided Profits. \$375,000:4 Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on De-

mand witth Interest Three per cent per annum if left four Four per cent per annum if left six months.

41 per cent per annum if left twelve THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,

BROKERS IN STOCKS & BONDS. ROOM 7, GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Office recently occupied by Perdue & Egleston. HUMPHREYSCASTLEMAN

BBOKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

DARWIN G. JONES ROWARD S. PRATZ. IONES & PRATT, Bankers, Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E Alabama street,
Affanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Western and Atlan
West Point Railroad...
Western and Atlan
West Point Railroad.

Bond and Stock Broker. 24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET. FOR SALE. Capital City Land and Improvement Stock. Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage

Bonds.

Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st Americus, and americas, formation of Bonds, State of Georgia Bonds, City of Atlanta Bonds, Central Railroad Debentures, Other securities bought and sold.

SUMMER TRIPS.

O EAST BY THE BEE LINE, THE COOL of northern route. Only line with through elegans from Cincinnati into the city of New York. Passing over the great four track New York Central and along the banks of the Hudson river. Only sleeping fear line to Boston and nine abours quickest. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address. General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.

CHEAP REAL ESTATE.

34,500—31 acres, fruits, etc., 1½ miles from city limits. 31,500—12 acres, beautiful grove, 1½ miles from city

\$2,700-18 acres, beautiful grove, 2 miles from city limits, 000—Nice house and lot, Edgawood, 100—Nice house and lot, Edgawood, 100—8 acres, city limits, special bargain, 500—2-story brick store, Decatur street. 000—7 r h, Forest avenue, 65x125, to alley. 500—8 r h, Peachtree home, 5 acres. 000—8 r h, Cooper street, 112x250. 700—6 r h, Hood, 50x150.

3.400—5 r h, cooper street, 112×250.

42,000—5 r h, Alexander st., near Peachtree.

45,500—8 r h, Whitehall, near in.

45,500—1 houses near Tenn. passenger depot.

41,900—1 houses near Tenn. passenger depot.

41,900—1 of h, Richardson, 55×204.

43,000—8 r h, Decatur st., large-lot.

43,000—1 of, Hood near Rawson, 52x120.

43,000—7 r h, Crew, large lot, nice place.

43,600—7 r h, Crew, large lot, nice place.

43,600—3 acres, near Belt and W. & A. R. R.

42,400—32 acres, near Belt and W. & A. R. R.

42,400—32 acres, near Belt and W. & A. R. R.

43,600—Two 2 r h, near Baker and Calhoun.

43,600—7 th, Crew, large lot feet, Marletta,

45,00—7 th, near Baker and Calhoun.

45,00—6 r h, Williams, installments.

41,700—6 r h, Crumley, near Washington. f r h, Crumley, near Washington. f r h, Filmore, 53x150.

500—5 r h, Frimore, 53x159.

500—7 r h, Crew st., near sobool.

500—7 r h, near depots Decatur,

500—10 r h, near depots, Decatur,

500—6 r h, Large lot, Decatur,

500—6 r h, Crew street, 50x200.

600—210 on W. & A., joining new

1,000-210 on W. & A., joining new furnifactory.
1,500-425 on W. & A., adjoining above.
1,750-8 r h, Ivy, near Peachtree.
1,000-8 r h, Kimbali, near Peachtree.
1,000-4 r h, Mangum, corner Markham.
1,000-4 r h, Mangum, corner Chapel.
1,000-4 r h, Mangum, corner Chapel.
1,000-1 r h, Mangum, corner Chapel.
1,000-1 r h, Hunter, 43x200.
1,250-Most central vacant lot in city.
1,500-7 r h, W. Peachtree.
1,000-6 r h, W. Peachtree.
1,000-6 r h, Williams, 120 feet front.
1,500-10 r h, Wheat, 212 feet front.
1,500-10 r h, Wheat, 212 feet front.
1,500-8 r h, Fryor, large lot, near in.
1,500-9 r h, Simpson st., near Hill monument.
1,500-9 r h, Simpson near Hill monument.

600—6 r h, near Atlanta cotton mill. 500—8 r h, Church, 70 feet front. 900—7 r h, Ira, large lot, near school. 600—5 r h, Hunter, splendid place. WEST & GOLDSMITH.

LADIES. PEERLESS DYES.

THEY WILL DIE EVENTHING, THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price loc a package-cloors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They they do not crack or smut. For sale by 10 Jones, druggast, 25 Whitchall st. Sharp Bros, druggists and apothecaries. 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE!

W.E. THE C. H. P. SIGN LETTER CO., NOTIFY the public that we have just opened up a fine ne of Nickel, Brass and Gold Sign Letters. Give us call Office No. 4 Marietts street, at A. G. Maneuce 's iewelry store, Atlanta, Ga.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 29: 1887, New York exchange buying at par and selling a | New York exchange buying at par and selling at partange. In partange, in par and selling at partange, in partang

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 2°,—There was little of interest in the stock market today. Business was confined a'most entirely to room traders. There was a moderately bullish feeling on the street, principally because of the conference of bankers and secretary of treasury. Traders were persistent, however, in their effort to bring about a lower range of prices, and pressed Reading, which, though still the most active stock, became much quieter than yesterday. The Vanderbit, New England and Union Pacific were at times especially strong, but the l'at as a whole was remarkably faultless. Pacific Mail in the last hour, on an increased business made material advance. The close was dull and heavy at irregular changes from first was dull and heavy at irregular changes from first prices. The total sales were 280,000 shares.

through the entire session there was an absence of news features which left the market entirely local. There was at times, however, a brisk local demand, and on the whole a good day's business was transacted, and the feeling was rather firm. The opening, was rather tame, influenced some by a more quiet tone of Liverpool advices and reported decline in California wheat. But there appeared to be good buying at the decline which resulted in developing a stronger tone, and prices were advanced %.6%. nuying at the decline which resulted in developing a stronger tone, and prices were advanced 3/23/25, shorts covering pretty freely, and there was fair buying from other sources. At the same time each upturn in prices brought out rather free speculative offerings, which resulted in numerous fluctuations, prices receding somewhat. Receipts at 12 points were smaller, aggregating 531,000 bushels. Corn developed more strength today, closing at Exchange dull but steady at 480/2@4.85. Money asy at 41/2@5, closing offered at 5. Subtreasury bal ances: Coin 133,467,000; currency, \$13,257,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 125; 41/2, 1081/4. State were smaller, aggregating 531,000 bushels.

Corn developed more strength today, closing at 2:30 p. m. 3/63/2c higher for near deliveries, and showing a net gain of 3/2c for May. Receipts were less than anticipated—233 cars—and estimated arrivals for tomorrow 320 cars. Lake engagements were unusually large, aggregating 530,000 bushels. During the early part of the session there were signs of weakness, but at no time were the prices below the closing figures of Wednesday.

bonds neglected.
Ala. Class A 2 to 5... 204
do. Class B 5s... 404
Ga. 7s mortgage. 105
N. C. 6s... 122
do. 4s... 97
S. C. con. Bowm. 105
Pacific Mail. 394
Tenn. settlement 6s. 684
Reading. 6094

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, September 29, 1887. Net receipts for 5 days 191,007 bales, against 126,071 bales last year: exports 103,596 bales; last year 62,082 bales; stock 358,779 balos; last year 302,015 bales. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
September		9.40.2 9.41
October	0.200 0.21	9.22@ 9.23
November	9.14(0)	9.16@ 9.17
December	9.13@	9:15@ 9:16
Janaury	9.19@	9.21@ 9.22
Pebruary	9.27@ 9.30	9.29@ 9.30
March	9,36@	9.37@ 9.38
Apríl	9.44@	9.46@
May	9.52@ 9.53	9.53@ 9.54
June	9.60@ 9.61	9.61@ 9.62
July		9.67@ 9.69
Closed steady; sales 68,16	O bales.	
Local-Cotton dull; mid	dling 856c.	
The following is our to	able of receipt	s and ship-
The state of the s	and the same of th	ALCOHOLD AND THE REAL PROPERTY.

RECEIPTS.

734 Grand total...

NEW YORK, September 29-C. L. Green & Co., in

their report on cotton futures today, say: A feverish and undetermined character of the market for cot-

and undertermed character of the market for con-tion compacts is its principal feature. There has been a pretty good business done during the day, but functionation were only to the extent of 2@3 points with the final rates steady at substantially last night's figures. There appeared to be pretty

good offerings at times, but always a demand to meet it, and thus kept the position about even, and gave no side any advantage. Southern advices re-

main about as before respective to the condition of the crop and movement of supplies, and the European tone is rather slack, about the only new feature being a report that the Liverpool stock is considera-

bly in excess of the running count. One noticeable

feature of the demaild was the attention given to

NEW YORK, September 29—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: The final

closing of the September contract has given the market a steadier tone than operators generally looked for, as the pressure to sell from southern

sources continues with an eise in the tone and prices, that under other circumstances have been reflected in the quotations here. A demand among

local operators to cover previous sales has been

enough to absorb the offerings of exporters, and the

market closes steady, after a dull day, with a slight advance recorded on the majority of the list. Tomorrow Liverpool recounts herstock, and the result is awaited with decided interest, as private cables during the past two days have saided the estimates in Liverpool were that the steady would be summer.

in Liverpool were that the stock would show a decided increase. Figures are mentioned above 50,000

bales, but this seems so extravagant as fall upon

incredulous minds here. Our market shows a very steady undertone, and imless the south continues to give way, the foreign buyers will probably be disposed to advance limits should the receipts continue to fall below the statement of September.

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 29—|12:15 p. m.—Cotton freely supplied at Irregular rates; middling uplands 5-16; middling creams 5½; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1.000; receipts 4,100; all American; uplands low middling clause Septemberdelivery 5 12-64, 51-64; September and October delivery 5 5-64; 5-3-64; October and November delivery 5; December and January delivery 5 1.64; November and December delivery 5; Pecember and January delivery 5; February and March delivery 5 2-64, 5 1-64; March and April delivery 5 3-64; April and May delivery 5-64, 5-64; Stefa; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, September 23—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5½; middling orleans 5 5-66; Sales of American 7:300 bales; uplands low middling clause september delivery 5-16-4, buyers; September and October delivery 5-4-64, sellens; October and November delivery 5-1-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5-1-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5-1-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5-64, buyers; futures quiet and steady. LIVERPOOL, September 29—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause Sentember 20-4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause Sentember 20-4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause Sentember 4 delivery 5-64.

May delivery 5.5-64, buyers; fitures quiet and steady. LIVERPOOL, September 29—4:00-p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 5.10-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5.4-64, sollers; October and November delivery 5.1-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5, buyers; December and January delivery 5, buyers; January and February delivery 5, buyers; February and March delivery 5.1-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5.8-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5.6-64, buyers; futures closed steady,

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 29—Frour—Best patent \$5.50; extra famry \$5.00; famry \$4.30(\$\frac{34}{2}\$4.40; extra famrly \$4.15; eholee famrly \$4.00; famrly \$4.50(\$\frac{34}{2}\$25; eholee famrly \$4.00; famrly \$4.50(\$\frac{34}{2}\$5.25(\$\frac{34}{2}\$8.75; extra \$3.25(\$\frac{34}{2}\$8.75; Wheat—New Tennessee \$4(\$\frac{35}{2}\$50; new Georgia \$2c. Bran—Large sacks \$9c; smail \$9c. Corn Meal.—Plain \$6c; bolied \$6c. Pea Meal.—\$1.00(\$\frac{34}{2}\$1.10; Grits—\$4.00. Corn—Choice wnite \$67c; No. 2 white Tennessee \$6c; No. 2 mixed \$5c. Cats—No. 2 mixed \$36(\$\frac{36}{2}\$60c; Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.15; smail bales \$1.15; clover \$9c; wheat straw baled \$0c. Peas—Stock —. NEW YORK, September 29-Flour, southernsteady; common to fair extra \$3.466\$4.00; good to choice \$4.106\$4.00. Wheat, spot firm but rather quiet; ungraded red \$11468\$5, No. 2 red September and October \$94681. Corn 1682 chigher on options: spot firm No. 2 September 1682 chigher on options: spot firm No. 2 September 1882 chigher on options: Shipped today..... Shipped previously..... Taken by local spinners. Stock on hand.

Harrimore, September 29—Flourfairly active and firm; Howard street and western superfine 32.256.25.75; extra. \$3.006.35.60; family \$3.756.34.35; city mills superfine 32.256.32.60; extra. \$3.006.35.60; family \$3.756.34.35; city mills superfine 32.256.32.60; extra. \$3.006.35.50; fito brands \$4.15.60; i.e., \$4.50. Wheat, southern firm and quiet; western lower, closting dult; southern red 76.255; amber 32.36; i.e., 10.1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 75%.679. Corn, southern quiet but firmer; white 53.66; yellow 5.2655.

ST. LOUIS, September 29—Flour steady; family \$2.0.632.50; choice \$3.106.38.25; fancy \$8.356.41.6; extra fancy \$3.356.36.36; patents \$3.366.40.00 Wheat, No. 2 red fall cash 60%; October 63%.60.96; December 72%.73%. Corn 1.66%; higher and firm; No. 2 mixed cash 30%.639%; October 33%.639.00 oats dull but firm and 26 better; No. 2 mixed cash 24%; October 23%.btd. Stock on hand.

The following is our comparative statement:
Receipts today.

Same time last year.
Showing a decrease of.
Receipts for the week.
Same week last year.
Showing an inforease of.
Receipts since September 1.
Same time last year.
Showing an increase of.

23% bid.

CHICAGO, September 21—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; winter wheat \$3.90@\$4.30; spring wheat \$3.40@\$4.25; spring patent \$8.50@\$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 70% 67% 17; No. 30.66; No. 2 red 73% No. 2 corn 42% No. 2 mixed 45. Oats, No. 2 mixed 27% 627%. @2754.
LOUISVILLE, September 22—Grain in good demand, Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 73½. Corn. No. 2 mixed 45; do. white 51. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 274.

mand. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 73%. Corn No. 2 mixed 45; do white 51. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 27%.

ATLANTA, September 29—Coffee—Firm: in good demand. We quote: Choice 23%c; prime 22%c; good 21%c; fair 20%c: low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8%c; prime 25%c; good 21%c; fair 20%c: low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8%c; prime 25%c; good 21%c; fair 20%c: low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8%c; prime 36%c; common 20%25c. Teas—Black 35%60c; green 35%60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12%c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Peppler 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7%c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5%c. Candy—Asorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls \$15.00; % bbls \$6.75; kits 80c. Soap \$2.00@\$5.00 % 100 cakes. Candles.—Full weight 11c. Matches—Round wood 2 gross \$1.15; % 200%250; % 3.50; % 400 \$4.30. Soda—10 kegs 4%c; in boxes 5%c. Rhoice 6%c; prime 6c; fair 5%c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 15c; factory 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29—Coffee steady; Rib cargoes common to prime 18% 221%. Sugar strong; Louisiana open kette fully fair to good fair 5%; good common 4%c0%; centrifugals, choice white 6 5-16% 1%; seconds 5636%. Molasses steady; open kettle choice 4%; structly prime 42% 43; prime 42% 45; prime 46%; structly prime 42% 45%; prime 46%; prime 46%; structly prime 42% 45%; prime 46%; prime 42% 55; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 22% 33; fair to good prime 37%3; common 25%25; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 22% 33; fair to good fair 30%X; prime 42% 55; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 22% 33; fair to good fair 30%X; prime 42% 45%; prime 42%

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 29—Provisions firmer. Pork, new \$15.50. Lard 6.35. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.25; song clear 7.75; clear riba 7.85; short clear 8.16. Becon, boxed shoulders 6.50; leng clear 8.75@8.77½; short ribs 8.75@8.77½; short clear 9.12½@8.23; sharma 12@14.

NEW YORK, September 29—Pork fairly active but rather easier: old mess \$14.756.815.00; new \$15.7568 \$16.00; Middles dull and nominal. Land a shade higher but rather quiet; western steam spot 66.836. 6.325; October 6.3166.82; city steam 6.70; refined to continent 7.0. continent 7.00.

LOUISVILLE, September 29—Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 9½; clear sides 10.25; shoulders
6½. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8½; clear addes 9;
shoulders 6. Mess pork nominal: Harms sugarcured 12@413½. Lard, choice leaf 8½.

CHRILAGO, September 29—Cash quotations were as

GALVESTON, September 29 — Cotton quiet; mid-lling 8%; net receipts 4,062 bales; gross 4,073; sales ATLANTA, Septembet 29—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8%c; fat backs 8%c. Sugar-cured hams 123@14%c. lard—Pure leaf, therees 9c; refined 7%c. CINCINNATI, September 29—Pork easy at \$15.00, Lard firm at 6.45. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 8%. Bacon, short ribs 5%; short clear 9%.

wise a,011.

NORFOLK, September 29—Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 2,429 bales; gross 2,429; stock 13,442; sales 1,701; exports coastwise 962.

BALTIMORE, September 29—Cotton nominal; middling 9½; net receipts 24 bales; gross 661; sales —; stock 1,421; wites to spinners 130; exports to Great Britain 2,931; to continent 649; coastwise 357.

BOSTON, September 29—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts 44 bales; gross 156; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 2,999.

WILMINGTON, September 29—Cotton dull; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 1,578 bales; gross 1,578; sales none; stock 2,697.

PHILAD ELIPHIA September 29—Cotton dull; mid-Fruits and Confection Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, September 29—Apples—\$2.50, \$2.50,

Naval Stores.
WILMINGTON, September 29—Turpentine firm.
at 0, roain firm; strained 72½; good strained 77½;
ar firm at 31.70; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.00;
realow dip \$1.65; virgin \$1.65. SAVANNAH, September 29—Turpentine firm at 10 bid; sales — barrels; rosin firm at 90@97½; sales —

arreis.

CHARLESTON, September 29—Turpentine firm
ti 30; rosin dull; good strained 33.

NEW YORK, September 29—Rosin steady at \$1.07½
9\$1.12); turpentine steady at \$2.24

HATGWAFE.

ATLANTA, September 29—Market steady. Horseshoe s4.25@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.25@\$5.00; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames \$3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$40.0a. Well-buckets \$4.50@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16s. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½ rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, \$2.50; steel \$2.00. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$3.50 steel \$2.00. Clidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$3.50 steel \$2.00. Clidden barbed blasting \$2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot \$1.60. Country Produce.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, Septembet 29—Egga-22a. Butter—
Gift edge 25@27c; choice Tennessee. 22@26c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 27@40c; young chickens large. 20@22\c/c; medium 1°c; small 10c. Irish Potatoes—\$3.0(\$\frac{3}{3}.50. Sweet Potatoes—\$3.0(\$\frac{3}{3}.

ATLANTA, September 19—Horses—Plug \$65@90; good drive \$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$340; fine \$250@\$00. Mules—14½ to 15 hands \$115@\$125; lb to 15½ hands \$135@\$150; lo to 15½ hands \$135@\$150; lo to 15½ hands \$135@\$150; packing and butchers \$1,50 @\$1.25.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, September 29—Bagging—1½ hs 6%c; 1½ hs 6%c; 1½ hs 7%; 1½ jhs 7%c; 2 hs 7%c; ½ hs 8%c. Ties 1%c.

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Rules of the R. R. Commission. WE HAVE JUST ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM Circular No. 82, recently adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia, which comprises all the Raylized Tariffs, Classification of the commission applicable to all the companies doing business in Georgia. It also contains the law establishing the Commission, as well extra asctsfrom the Code, showing shippers and patrons their rights. A revised

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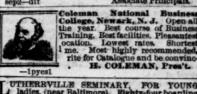
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDER-signed, for the erection of the machine shop building for the State School of Technology, until noon, September 30th, 1887. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Address Commission on School of Technology,
Atlanta, Ga.

1-4wk

CITATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO

the Superior court of said county: The petition
of Jas. A. Benson, H. H. Gordon, T. Burnell, Green
and E. T. Shubrick, shows that they, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated for a
period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal thereafter, under the name and style of "The
Middle Georgia Development Company," and under
said name to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with; to have and use a common seal; to
adopt a constitution, rules and by-laws for the government of the company, and to provide therein for
such officers, their election and pay as may be necessary; to have all the powers and privileges necessary; to have all the powers and privileges necessary; to have all the powers and privileges necessary; to have all the. The capital stock of said company shall be one million dollars, divided into ten
thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; but
they ask for the privilege of increasing said capital
stock to five million dollars.

thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; but they ask for the privilege of increasing said capital stock to five million dollars.

The capital stock may be paid in, either in money or property, and ten per cent. of said capital stock shall be paid in before commencing business. No stockholder in said company shall be liable for the debts, contracts, torts or defaults of said company beyond their unpaid stock subscriptions.

The principal office of said company shall be at Atlanta, Georgia, but they ask the right to carry on business and have branch offices elsewhere in said state.

Attanta, toedgas, but they are the right to carry on business and have branch offices elsewhere in said state.

The object of said association, and their particular business, are to acquire and own any property, real, personal or mixed, by gift purchase, or otherwise; to sell, rent, lease, mortgage, pledge, or in any lawful manner, use, improve and develop the same, or any interest therein; to mine for coal, gold, oll, copper, or other minerals; to erect and maintain any buildings, or machinery on their own or other lands for mining, milling, mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing purposes; to carry on mining, milling, mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing or other lawful pursuits; to quarry granite and sandstone; to construct canals, and construct and run boats and other water-craft.

Petitioners pray the passing of an order, granting their petition, with all the rights and powers asked for, and such others as may be necessary for the purposes of their association.

Charles & Sallas, Filed in office September 1st, 1887.

A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. September 1st, 1887.

CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO the superior court of said county: The peating of Evan P. Howell, James A. Benson, Henry W. Grady, Ed Y. Hill and F. H. Colley shows they, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated, for a period of twenty years, with the pervellege of renewal thereafter, under the name and style of "The Georgia Electric Mound Company," and under said name to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, to have and use a comman seal, and to adopt a constitution and by-laws and rules for the government of the company, and to have all the powers and privileges usual and necessary for the objects and purposes of the company not contract to law. The capital stock of said company shall be Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of Ous hundred dollars each; but they ask the privilege of increasing said capital stock to Five Hundred Thousand dollars. The capital stock may be paid in either in property or money, and ten per cent of said capital stock shall be paid in before commencing business. No stockholder in said company shall be table, in any respect, over and above the amount of his unpaid stock subscriptions. The principal office of said company shall be at Atlanta, Georgia, but they ask the privilege of carrying on business and having branch offices wherever desirable in said state.

The objects of said association and their particular business are to acquire and own any property, read, personal or mixed, by gift, purchase or otherwiss; to sail, rent, lesse, mortage, piedege or in any law-ful manner use, improve or develop the ame, or any full manner use, improve or develop the ame, or any

business are to acquire and own any property, has personal or mixed, by gift, purchase or otherwise; to sell, rent, lease, mortgage, pledge or in any lawful manner use, improve or develop the same, or any ful renest therein; to mine for gold, coal, oil, copper or any other minerals or substances; to exect and maintain any buildings and develop any health resoria, mills or springs.

Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office September I, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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September 1, 1837.

WE REST HERE!"

The Great Case of the Governor vs. the Lessees Made Up.

EX-GOVERNOR M'DANIEL'S TESTIMONY

State to Open the Argument Today-Three Speeches on One Side and Five on the Opposing.

The testimony in the case of the governor versus the lessees of the penitentiary compa-nies Nos. 2 and 3. is all in; it was completed esterday afternoon late. Ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel was the

last witness for the state. His testi-mony was important, and placed an entirely different light upon the executive or-ders issued during his administration. What Was Developed Yesterday.

The court convened yesterday at 9 o'clock,
the usual audience in attendance. Hon. James M. Smith, the lessee again took the stand. His testimony was brief, and in effect was that No.

testimony was brief, and in effect was that No. 3 had never established a branch camp without permission from the penitentiary authorities.

Witness was asked to describe what he considered fresh meat, as there had been some trouble at his camp on that score. He said that backbones, spareribs, hogheads and souse were fresh meat. He said that spareribs and backbones with two weeks' sait on them were called fresh.

backbones with two weeks' salt on them werecalled fresh.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Smith was shown several letters that had passed between him and the penitentiary authorities. He identified all of them. These letters had reference to the death of the convict Bill Sturges, also. Those parts indicated that Mr. Smith had asked the authorities to make an investigation, and had expressly stated that he would co-operate with them in every way.

Marshal Nelms as a Witness.

Marshal Nelms was sworn and testified as to what he knew of Bill Sturges's death. He was principal keeper at the time. Had ordered Colonel Towers, his assistant, to investigate the matter. Colonel Nelms's testimony covered this point only.

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The court ruled upon the point and stated that the letter as a whole were inadmissable, but that certain extracts would be allowed to go in. The extracts are as follows:
Captain Smith's letter of May 2, 1885, to Captain Nelms: "I write you to say I want a thorough investigation made, and if any guard or boss has acted wrong or vio a el the law or been guilty of inhumanity to any convict. It has not given the rations, I have ordered them punished to the extent of the law. My reputation and character is at stake. Your reputation, Colonel Towers and the governor's are all involved to a greater or less degree, and I am unwilling for an ignorant, brutal boss or guard to soil it. If I have such in my comparty will come to Atlanta, and in company with you or any one whom the governor wishes to go down to Wrightsville, and thoroughly investigate the whole matter. My order to bosses and guards is always to treat the convicts humanely, and to be extremely careful about the rhealth and comfort, and to take good care of them. From now on I am determined more than ever to make an example of every guard and boss who violates the law. I am very busy at home now, and will be four or five days. After that I am going down to Wrightsville and have the death of the convict thoroughly investigated, and satisfy myself who, if any one, is to blame. I would prefer to have some officer of the pen tinitary be with me and ald in the investigation, or if you think best, let some officer of the p-nitent ary go."

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Smith claims to be a member of company No. 3, and is, therefore, under the rule aforesaid, not entitled to be represented in the argument by separate counsel. Mr. James claims to be a member of company No. 3, and under the rule is not entitled to be represented in the argument by a separate counsel. The defense, however, asked to be allowed five arguments, two more then is allowed under the rule. The state, under the rule, is stricily entitled to two arguments only, but its counsel asked to be allowed three. It appears, therefore, that both sides ask for a departure from the rule in the argument of the case, and as we wish to allow the largest latitude desired by counsel, we have decided to grant the request on both sides."

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tel had been written for by the state's counsel to testify in regard to the conversation held with English and others. Governor McDaniel had arrived, and counsel for the state now desired to offer him as a witness.

Ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel.

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Governor McDaniel held up his right hand and was sworn by Judge Hillyer. He identified the executive order of October 17th, 1881.

"I have no recollection of any conversation with any of them on that subject alone," said the witness, "but I have had conversation with Grant, English, Lowe, Brown and others on the subject of convicts. I could not locate any particular conversation or any of the circumstances connected with any conversation. I have no recollection of any person interested aver making a personal or oral application for the consent of the state for a burchase. It seems to me that the matter

Profess two week tect cour each time Professor the disti

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. HAYGOOD & MARTIN Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 117. ELGIN LOCHRANE ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JAS. W. AUSTIN, ATTORNEY, 6% WHITEHALL ST.

JOHN M. SLATON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Healy Building.

HARBISON & GILBERT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, are city bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55. Telephone 750.

Commissioner for New York and Notary Public. PORTER KING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 27% Whitehall street, Prompt and dangent attention to all business. LEWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. fice over Atlanta National Bank, No. 1514 East barns street, Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta Na-

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(N. J. Hammond's Old Office.)
21% E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Geo

J. W. HIXON, ATTORNEY AT I.AW. ms a Specialty. Office in Mitchell Building. Crawfordville, Ga.

LYON & ESTES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Macon, Ga.
Do a general law practice.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos 41 and 42 Gate City Rank Building.
Corner Alabatna and Pryor Streeta.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking

RIGHT. MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Ga.

LAMAR & ZACHRY, Washington, D. C. Refer by permission to A. H. olquitt, U. S. S.; Joseph R. Brown, U. S. S.; N. J. ammond, M. C.; C. F. Crisp, M. C.; T. M. Norwood, C.; J. C. Clements, M. C.; Geo. T. Barnes, M. C.; A. D. andler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.; H. G. Turner,

L B WHEELER ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga. floor Chamberlin & Boynton building nall and Hunter streets. Take elevator PHYSICIANS.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

Agricultural & Mechanical College at Auburn, Alabama.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga., and also in the office of the president at Auburn. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bond will be required to haif amount of contract price. Address

W. L. BROUN, Auburn, Ala.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDER-ballding for the state School of Technology, until noon, September 30th, 1887. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Address Commission on School of Technology, tlanta, Ga.

1-iwk

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY,—TO the Superior court of said country: The petition of Jas. A. Benson, H. H. Gordon, T. Burnell, Graen and E. T. Shubrick, shows that they, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated for a period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal thereafter, under the name and style of "The Middle Georgia Development Company," and under said name to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with to have and use a common seal; to adopt a constitution, rules and by-laws for the government of the company, and to provide therein for such officers, their election and pay as may be necessary; to have all the powers and privileges necessary for the objects and purposes of the company, not contrary to law. The capital stock of said company shall be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; but they ask for the privilege of increasing said capital stock to five million dollars.

The capital stock may be paid in, either in money or property, and ten per cent, of said capital stock shall be paid in before commencing business. No stockholder in said company shall be liable for the debts, contracts, torts or defaults of said company beyond their unpaid stock subscriptions.

The principal office of said company shall be liable for the Atlanta, Georgia, but they ask the right to carry on business and have branch offices elsewhere in said state.

The object of said association, and their particular.

Atlanta, decoping but new act and their particular business, are to acquire and own any property, real, personal or mixed, by gift, purchase, or otherwise, to sell, rent, lease, morigage, pledge, or in any lawful manner, use, improve and develop the same, of any interest therein; to mine for coal, gold, oil, copper, or other minerals; to erect and maintain any buildings, or machinery on their own or other lands for mining, milling, mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing purposes; to carry on mining, milling, mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing or other lawful pursuits; to quarry granite and sandstone; to construct canals, and construct and run boats and other water-craft.

Petitioners pray the passing of an order, granting their petition, with all the rights and powers asked for, and such others as may be necessary for the purposes of their association. COLLEY & SIMS, Filed in office September 1st, 1887.

A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office.

September 1st, 1887.

September 1st, 1887.

Sep 2—d5w frl.

CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO the superior court of said county: The petition of Evan F. Howell, James A. Benson, Henry W. Grady, Ed Y. Hill and F. H. Colley shows they, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated, for a period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal thereafter, under the name and style of "The Georgis Elactric Mound Company," and under said name to sue and be sued, contracted with, to have and use a common seal, and to adopt a constitution and by-laws and rules for the government of the company, and to have all the powers and privileges usual and necessary for the objects and purposes of the company not contrary to law. The capital stock of said company shall be Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of One hundred dollars each; but they ask the privilege of increasing said capital stock to Five Hundred Thousand dollars. The capital stock may be paid in either in property or money, and ten per cent of said capital stock shall be paid in before commencing business. No stockholder in said company shall be liable, in any respect, over and above the amount of his unpid stock subscriptions. The principal office of said company shall be at Atlanta, Georgia, but they ask the privilege of carrying on business and having branch offices wherever desirable in said state.

The objects of said association and their particular business are to acquire and own any property, real, personal or mixed, by gift, purchase or otherwise, to sell, rent, lease, mortgage, pledge or in any lawful manner use, improve or develop the same, or any interest therein: to mine for gold, coal, oil, copper or any other minerals or substances; to creek and maintain any buildings and develop any health resorts, mills or springs.

Cit LET RENONG, 6. S. C. C. H. STRONG, 6. S. C. C. H. STRONG, 6. S. C. Explainber 1, 1887.

WE REST HERE!"

The Great Case of the Governor vs. the Lessees Made Up.

EX-GOVERNOR M'DANIEL'S TESTIMONY The State to Open the Argument Today-Three Speeches on One Side and Five on the Opposing.

The testimony in the case of the governor versus the lessees of the penitentiary companies Nos. 2 and 3. is all in; it was completed yesterday afternoon late.

Ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel was the last witness for the state. His testi-mony was important, and placed an entirely different light upon the executive or-ders issued during his administration.

What Was Developed Yesterday.

The court convened yesterday at 9 o'clock,
the usual audience in attendance. Hon. James M. Smith, the lessee again took the stand. His testimony was brief, and in effect was that No. 3 had never established a branch camp without nission from the penitentiary authorities. Witness was asked to describe what he considered fresh meat, as there had been some trouble at his camp on that score. He said

that backbones, spareribs, hogheads and souse were fresh meat. He said that spareribs and backbones with two weeks' sait on them were called fresh. called fresh.

Mr. Smith was shown several letters that had passed between him and the penitentiary authorities. He identified all of them. These letters had reference to the death of the convict Bill Sturges, also. Those parts indicated that Mr. Smith had asked the authorities to make an investigation, and had expressly stated that he would co-operate with them in every way.

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The Argument Today. At this point, the state stated that ex-Gov-At this point, the state stated that ex-Governor McDaniel would reach the city on the one o'clock train, from Monroe, and that if it was possible that he might be placed on the stand. The counsel, therefore, asked that an adjournment be taken until 3 o'clock.

The court signified its willingness to do so, but before adjourning, said that it had considered the question of argument, and desired to read something upon the subject.

The Number of Arguments.

Attorney-General Anderson then read the following: "Under the rule observed by the courts only three arguments at most could be courts only three arguments at most count be allowed the defense—one each for companies 2 and 3, (the parties on trial) and one for company No. 1, which although a separate corporation from those whose conduct is under investigation, is interested in the result. Mr. Smith claims to be a member of company No. 3, and is, therefore, under the rule aforesaid, not antitled to be represented in the argument. of and is, therefore, under the raise aloresaid, not entitled to be represented in the argument by separate counsel. Mr. James claims to be a member of company No. 3, and under the rule is not entitled to be represented in the argument by a separate counsel. The defense, however, asked to be allowed five arguments, nowever, asked to be aboved in we arguments, two more then is allowed under the rule. The state, under the rule, is stricily entitled to two arguments only, but its counsel asked to be allowed three. It appears, therefore, that both sides ask for a departure from the rule in the argument of the case, and as we wish to allow the largest latitude desired by counsel, we have decided to grant the request on both have decided to grant the request on both

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of purchase or change of ownership was com-municated to me in some way. I have a dis-tinct recollection that at the time or soon after it occurred I was informed of it, but how I could not undertake to say. The files of the executive office would show such if it existed. I don't think I ever entertained any view of the matter different from that of the order of the matter different from that of the order of October, 1884."

WAS THERE A CONVERSATION?

The defense said it did not desire to ask Governor McDaniel any questions. Before coming down, Governor McDaniel said he would like to have the conversation as related by Captain English's testimony was stated to the governor.

In reply, Governor McDaniel said he had In reply, Governor McDaniel said he had no recollection of any such conversation, though he may have had one. He had a good many conversations with English on the general subject of convicts, but he was certain that he did not say anything in any conversation that was contrary to the general course of the department in such matters. But he certainly remembered no conversation with English, where his opinion was asked as to the transfer. Had his opinion been asked, he would have had no hesitancy in expressing his opinion. As to the details of the trade, Governor McDaniel said he did not think he had ever heard it. had ever heard it.

THE COURT ASKS A QUESTION
Governor Gordon said that his recollection
was that English had said that he would not
have made the purchase had Governor McDaniel dissented, and he desired to ask if Governor Mc-Daniel had at any time ever made an
impression upon anyone's mind contrary to a
transfer.

Governor McDaniel replied that he did not so recollect, or that he had ever disapproved such a thing. But he was certain that his

so recollect, or that he had ever disapproved such a thing. But he was certain that his opinion had never been asked. Had it been, he would have stated what the practice of the department had been.

Judge Hopkins again repeated the substance of Captain English's statement on the subject. Governor McDaniel reiterated that he had no recollection of any such conversation, and while it may have occurred he felt sure that he had given no opinion contrary to what had been the practice of the department on the subject. At this point the governor stated what had been the practice of the department on the subject, which appears of record in the execu-

tive office.

JUDGE HILLYER ASKS A QUESTION.

Judge Hillyer asked Governor McDaniel to explain the qualification in the executive order of October 17th, 1884.

Judge Hopkins objected, on the ground that the order was simply following the practice upon the subject. The practice on the subject was a written practice and speaks for itself. It matters not how Governor McDaniel understood it, if it was the written practice, it speaks for itself, and its explanation ought not to depend upon the statement of one of the occupants of the executive office. There is no evidence in the office of what that practice was save the written orders. save the written orders.

The Ruling of the Court. Attorney General Anderson said that inasmuch as the witness had said that had he been asked the question supposed to have been asked by English he would not have given an answer different from the practice in the department. In order then to know what was meant by that answer the court thought the question was admissible.

was admissible.

Governor McDaniel then went on to explain how in the beginning there appeared to be some doubt as to the applications, and the qualification inserted in the order granting it. Whenever whe cannot be similar worthing are supposed to the state of the control of the supposed to the control of the control o ever subsequently similar matters arose, the same qualifications had been inserted, and followed by the various executives. It was not adjudicating the question, but simply leaving the matter open. The Gossip of the Case.

It appears, therefore, that so far as the taking of evidence is concerned, one of the most important and mometous cases ever tried in

important and mometous cases ever tried in Georgia is made up.

It is the first time the tribunal ever sat.

The first time in the history of law and order in Georgia that the destiny of nine hundred people was staked upon a single event. And yet these nine hundred people are neither plaintiffs nor defendant. What are they?

are neither plaintiffs nor defendant. What are they?
They are the wards of Georgia, and it is for their sake and for humanity that the great state takes upon itself the task of prosecutor, and calls before the bar the men who under law control them. What is the question?
It is, have these nine hundred men been managed and treated as the law declares they should be managed and treated? However the decision goes, personal liberty will not go to the nine hundred.

An enormous amount of money is involved in the case. The testimony has developed the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the two companies 2 and 3. All of

invested in the two companies 2 and 3. All of

What Will Re the Result? As to the result, no one can foretell. It is

impossible to say what Governor Gordon will do. That he will do his duty, all know and admit. He himself at the very outset solemnly promised that he would do equal and exact justice, and his hearers had faith in him. him.

The lessees before him are willing to let him

decide, and the people of Georgia do not fear that his decision will be wrong. But what will it be? How gladly would the informa-tion be heard. But what will it be? No one tion be heard. But what will it be? No one can tell.

Speculation is rife, as speculation always is, but speculation is never exact and positive. Speculation says that he will vacate the two companies, and again speculation says that he will declare the charges not sustained. It is provoking to follow speculation when positive opinions can be obtained, and here is

provoking to follow speculation when positive opinions can be obtained, and here is

A POSITIVE OPINION.

Colonel W. B. Lowe said yesterday that he had at last solved the whole question—in fact, two very important questions. What to do with the convicts and the State road.

Colonel Lowe seemed to think the two were made for each other's benefit, and it had appeared to him to be a good idea for the state to take possession of the state road and run it hereafter with the convicts. The separation of criminals, according to the higher and lower crimes could be successfully done on the railroad. A defaulting cashier would make an excellent conductor, and a red-handed murderer would do good service as a track-hand. It was in the state's power to solve both troubles at once. Will the opportunity be seized, or will it be neglected?

The argument of the case begins today at nine o'clock, in the supreme courtroom, Mr. Hoke Smith making the first speech.

To Detect Counterfeit Money. Professor W. A. Rooks, who has been for

two weeks among the merchants, bankers and business men of this city, teaching how to detect counterfeit money, has in every instance given entire satisfaction. We have been taught before on this subject and learned something given entire satisfaction. We have been taught before on this subject and learned something each time, but the systems were not complete. Professor Rooks teaches the genuine money, the distinctive characteristics that can be plainly seen and can never be counterfeited, and describes so accurately each peculiarity that no one can forget his teaching. When one knows true money, the detection of a conterfeit is an easy matter. We deem it the only true method to rid the country of counterfeiters to educate the man who first has the bill offered him, and thus secure the arrest of those who "shove the queer." This first man may be any one; it may be you next; and if you wish to feel safe, it is best to receive instruction from one who comes with the highest recommendations and many years experience. Some new counterfeits are reported and many may attempt to use them during the crowds at the coming exposition. Professor Rooks may be found at No. 10 West Ellis street, where he will remain until after the exposition. His methods are absolutely correct, both for bills and coin; his instruction is thorough, and we recommend him to this people in his specialty.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," says a mother whose son, almost blind with scrofula, was cured by this medi-

The revival in West End will close Sunday night.

Many have been greatly blessed at Park Street church. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come to the services to lay at 9:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. A special children's service will be held Faturday morning at 9 o'clock.

55 Whitehall Street. Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silver ware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.,

✓AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, >>> And every article GUARANTEED strictly as

COURT AND CAPITOL.

What Was Done in the Departments Yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR APPROVES THE BILLS

Yesterday About State, Custom and Court Houses. Governor Gordon was busy all day yesterday with the convict investigation. The argument in the case will begin today, and may be possibly concluded by Saturday night. Yesterday the governor found time to attend to other matters, and among the number approved a number of bills.

The Governor and His Cabinet. Governor Gordon affixed his signature to the following bills yesterday. It is probable that he will sign a number again today, as the

that he will sign a number again today, as the general assembly is passing them at a rapid rate. Those signed yesterday are as follows:

An act to require the commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county to establish a voting precinct in each ward in Atlanta; an act to ratify and confirm the charter of the Eatonton and Madison rallroad company; an act to amend act regulation tavern license in Georgia, approved December 15th, 1869; an act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of alcoholic or spirituous liquors within two miles of Trinity Methodist church in Gwinnett county; an act providing for the registration of qualified voters in Terrell county; an act to prohibit Trinity Methodist church in Gwinnett county; an act providing for the registration of qualified voters in Terrell county; an act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor within one mile of the Odd Fellows' hall, at Caines, in Gwinnett] county; an act to alter and amend registration act in Floyd, McDuffie, Burke, Randolph, Elbert, Greene, Washington, Wilkinson, Oglethorpe, Walton, Morgan, Loundes, Emmanuel, and Pulaski so far las the same applies to Greene county; an act to create a board of assessors of real and personal property in Chatham county; an act to incorporate the Louisville, Waynesbore and Alexander railroad company; an act to incorporate the Louisville, Marysville and Knoxville, Florida and Western railroad; an act to incorporate the bank of Cuthbert; an act to relieve P. F. Addison and D. J. Hayes in case of McDaniel, governor, vs. Rachel Baty alias Rachel Kimball, principal, and P. F. Addison and D. J. Haynes securites on bond.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL WRIGHT, on yesterday, was pleased to receive what ended the long contest with the Pullman Palace Car company. The matter arose over a question of taxation, and was ended by the supreme court of the United States deciding a similar case, the effect of which sustained Judge Pardee's decision in favor of the Pullman Car company. The state can now collect a tax upon the business of the Pullman Palace Car company, which is begun and ended within its borders, but it is not authorized to collect a tax upon interstate business. Yesterday the tax for 1886, and the last quarter of 1885, was

tax upon interstate business. Yesterday the tax for 1886, and the last quarter of 1885, was paid. The amount was \$61 for fifteen months, as against \$800 a year, formerly paid by the company before it resisted the payment and collection of the tax.

SOME MONTHS AGO, Adjutant-General Kell made requisition upon the war department for

Some months ago, Adjutant-General Kell made requisition upon the war department for fifteen wall tents as a part of the military equipment due Georgia under the general act passed by congress. The application was made a few weeks prior to the time the Governor's Horse Guard went into camp at Salt Springs, and was made in the interest of that company particularly for that occasion, the tents, however, to be held by the state in use for such companies as desired them during encampment. Yesterday the tents arrived per express and were stored away pending the time they are needed by some company going into summer quarters. The adjutant also received notice that there were 25,000 blank cartridges awaiting his order at the express office.

at the express office.

MATTERS WERE QUIET at the treasury yesterday. But little money was received during the day and but little paid out. In the penitentiary department everything was quiet. Colonel Towers has not moved to Mariettalyet on account of the sickness in his family. He will do so, however, as soon as he is able.

will do so, however, as soon as he is able.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will give notice in a day or two of some change in the offices of inspectors of fertilizers. Yesterday, however, there was nothing done in the matter. Captain A. R. McCutchen, geologist of the department, has been quite ill for several days at his home on Jackson street, but is now much better, and his friends are hopeful of seeing him at his post soon.

In the superior court yesterday the day was taken up with the case of Robertson vs. Burge, which was not near finished when the

court adjourned. AN IMPORTANT LAWYERS' MEETING will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the city courtroom. The dockets will be sounded and cases assigned for trial. The CITY COURT will meet for civil business

next Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

A NUMBER OF CASES were tried in Judge A NUMBER OF CASES were tried in Judge Richard H. Clark's court yesterday.

F. Burdett was indicted for larceny after trust and pleaded guilty to simple larceny. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or to go to jail for twelve months.

Tobe Cothran, colored, was tried for burglary, and convicted of larceny from the house. He was sentenced to the chaingang for twelve months.

glary, and convicted of increasy from the localHe was sentenced to the chaingang for twelve months.

Andrew Haynes was convicted of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

William Preston, colored, pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The case of the State vs. Aaron Burch for assault with intent to murder, was begun and was pending when the court adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet at 9 this morning.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY of Atlanta was filed yesterday in the city court by Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith, the attorneys of Ellen Grace. The plaintiff avers that while she was walking along Haynes street, near the corner of Thurman, she fell into a hole. This occurred on the 7th of October, 1885, and she sustained severe injuries. She sues the city for \$2,500.

for \$2,500.

Mrs. W. R. Scott sues the East Tennes see; Virginia and Georgia railroad for \$5,000. She alleges in the complaint that her husband, W. R. Scott, while performing his duties as locomotive engineer for the said company was killed by a collision on the 13th of September, and that the accident was caused by the carelessness of the said company the carelessness of the said control of th by the carelessness of the company's servants.
The deceased was 33 years old, and was earning from \$120 to \$140 a month. Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith are conducting the case for Mrs. Scott.

ORDINARY L. W. CALHOUN yesterday appointed George A. Mathews as the guardian of his minor children.

The Customhouse.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL ABERCHOMBIE came in from Pandling county yesterday having in bis custody Charles Burke, charged with violating the internal revenue laws. The accused was taken before Commissioner Haight and was bound over to appear at court.

Too Much Care Cannot be taken in the selection of tollet soaps. Colgate & Co.'s are the best. Try Cashmere Bouquet. Advertising picture cards at Bennett's.

LOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MY STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER

MENS', YOUTHS' & BOYS' SUITS

IN ALL GRADES. PRICES ALWAYS LOW AS THE LOWEST GEO. MUSE.

N. B.-Suits Made to Order.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

J. S. DOYLE,

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Plated Silverware, Clocks, Etc., Etc. 51 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

RAILROADS.

REMINGTON THORNTON'S ART STORE, STANDARD!

28 WHITEHALL STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Artist's Materials,

ART GOODS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, OIL PAINT

INGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PASTELS, ETC. PICTURE FRAMES Made to order in all the latest styles, lowest price

PASTELS, CRAYONS, PASTEL CANVAS, The finest French makes. CRAYON and CANVAS STRETCHERS for PORTRAITS, made in the very

VISIT OUR ART GALLERY.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON. 28 Whitehall street, Telephone 236.

DECORATING GOODS.

HOYT & THORN,

PLUMES FOR YOUR HORSES!

We have the largest stock of Muslin Flags. Bunting, Festooning, Plumes and the usual decorating emblems used upon all national occasions. Do not buy your Japanese or faucy Chinese Lanterns until you have seen ours. We are General Agents also for the only authorized Torch to be used in the We received the contract to supply the President's procession. Democratic League, and have a torch that will not soil your

HOYT & THORN,

G. W. ADAIR

I have for sale, cheap, several vacant lots, near in and in the suburbs, suitable for small houses. Some of these can be sold on easy terms.

Two lots on Magnolia street, near Davis, with small houses on them renting for \$6.00 per month. A beautiful lot on Johnson Avenue, near the Boulevard; alley on side and in rear.

A vacant lot on Boulevard, near Morris street; high and pretty.

lins's residence.

A vacant lot corner of Frazier and Glenn street,
50x:30 to Reed street—cheap.

A large and beautiful lot on Calhoun street, near
Currier street. Currier street.

A nice 4-room house and lot on Larkin street, within one block of street car line, near Walker street school house.

A splendid central house and lot on Marietta street, near foundry; belongs to a non-resident who wishes to sel! ishes to sell.

A beautiful lot on Crew street, north of Georgia I also have a large list of every class of property for sale.

I have a few choice lots in West End, on street car line, Come and see me.

Telephone 79. 5 Kimball House, Wall St. HIGH MASONIC HONORS

Conferred Upon Grand Master Davidson of the Masonic Order in Georgia.

Yesterday morning President John S. Davidson, of the state senate, who is the grand master of the grand lodge of Georgia received from England the commission issued by the grand lodge of England under the hand of the prince of, Wales, the grand master, to represent the grand lodge of England in the state of Georgia.

The commission is beautifully executed upon parchment, the work all being done by hand. The lettering is absolutely perfect and was greatly admired yesterday by all who saw it. The commission is held by very few masons in the United States and is regarded as a very distinguished honor. Grand Master Davidson highly appreciates it and will worthily represent the lodge of England in all Masonic matters. The commission is also attested by the earl of Latham, who is deputy grand master of the lodge in England.

Children Starving to Death Children Starving to Death

Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophose phites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. 8.
W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your
Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. II
not only rectores wasted tissues, but gives strength
and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a
rettable article."

For Speed, Durability, Ease of Manipulation, Quality of

See full stock at all times at the headquarters, No. 2½ Marietta street. Finest quality and largest stock of paper, ribbons, carbon and all sorts of supplies for Stenographers and Typewriters. Elegant cabinets in five different woods, "The Profession" always welcome. Send for handsome illustrated pamphlet. Dealers wanted in every town in Georgia and Alabama.

W. T. CRENSHAW.

FANCY GROCERIES.

Cheap Cash Grocers,

Unquestionably the Finest

We are exclusive

Agents for the Brand.

One pound of ordinary flour upon

the market makes 18 biscuits. Our

BESIDES SAVING THIS WAY,

OURPRICE IS CHEAPER

Do not be misled. If your grocer has sent you an inferior flour, try one sack of

Regal Patent Flour.

HOYT P THORN,

CHEAP CASH GROCERS,

90 WHITEHALL ST.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY,

REGAL will make 22.

in the World.

FESTOONING-

Flags! + Bunting! + Flags! Decorate Your Homes! The President is Coming

clothes and will burn all night.

90 Whitehall Street.

HOYT & THORN,

Real Estate.

A vacant lot on Boulevard, near Morris street; high and pretty.

A large lot on the corner of Leonard and Chapel streets, near Jamestown; cheap and good terms.

A good lot, with 3-room house, on First street, between Baker and Forest Avenue.

Two nice cottages, good renting property, on corner of Markham and Elbert street, near Jagge Collins's residence.

A vacant lot corner of Frazier and Glenn street.

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's

Union Sunday-School Meeting.
Fulton County Sunday-School association will hold a mnion meeting at the Third Presbyterian church next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. Governor Gordon and Rev. Dr. Hawthorne will address the meeting, and those sweet little girls will sing some of their sweetest songs.

Typewriter,

Work is Unequaled.

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

est.

10 ACRES FOR \$50, high, level, well watered, land in good neighborhood, fine orchards One-third cash, balance one and two years with \$8 per cent. interest, 2% miles out.

\$1(0), payable \$200 cash and \$25 monthly for a new 3-r. cottage, on a high lot, 50x130 feet, one block from Decatur street car line, in pleasant neighborhood.

with 8 per cent interest.

\$000 payable, \$1000 cash, b lance one and two years; 8 per ce t interest for neat, five-noom ct.age, corner at. 40x164 feet, on West Peachtree near Hill's statue, in pleasant neighborhood.

and Highest Grade Flour sold

Commencing Satur-E. C. Peters, Supt.

Change of Address.
WHEN ORDERING A CHANGE OF ADDRESS THE SUBSCRIBER TO A NEWSPAPER SHOULD GIVE THE OLD AS WELL AS THE NEW ADDRESS. THE

PROPER FORM IS:

"CHANGE ADDRESS OF MY (DAILY OR WEEK
LY) CONSTITUTION FROM P. O. 10

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

A Tellection

THIS WEEK.

Correct Styles. Elegant Shapes, Best Qualities, Late Fall Fashions, Mens, Boys' and Children's, Suits and Overcoats.

You will do yourself great injustice unless you see JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO... 41 WHITEHALL ST.

REAL ESTATE. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Auction Sale, Tuesday, October 4th, 4 P. M Auction Sale, Tuesday, October 4th, 4P. M. In front of Piedmont Park entrance on Wilson or Dekalblavenue of 13 choice lots, suitable for a family hotel site, or a first-class Sanitarium, or for residences, or business stands. They are accessible by two street car lines and by beautiful drives through the most fashionable streets of Atlanta and its riburbs. The permanency of the driving park and of the industrial expositions to be held there annually made these lots exceedingly desirable, and more valuable every year. Call at our office for plats, and attend the sale next Tuesday at 4 p. m. Take Feachtree car line at 3.10 p. m. Terms of sale, one third cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months with 8 per cent interest.

borhood.
\$650 for a new 3-r., well built, neatly finished cottage, new, one block from car line, renting to good white tenant for \$6 per month.
\$1600 for three new 3-r. cottages, painted, plastered, front verandas, shady lots, one block from two car lines, renting for \$18 per month. Terms

car lines, rending for \$18 per month. Terms casy.

\$1200 for four new 2-r. houses, central, near car line, renting for \$20 monthly.

\$2000 payable \$1000 cash, balance I, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, for five new 4-r. cottages, all now occupied by good white tenants paying each \$3.50 per month, in a good neighborhood, one block from car line.

\$2500 for four new houses, near East Tennesses shops, renting now to good tenants for \$28 monthly.

\$3250 for four new 4-r. houses, central, one block from car line, all occupied, and now paying \$36 monthly, in best renting district in the city.

monthly, in best renting district in the city.e
\$650 cash for a 4-r. Mills street house, now renting
for 87 per month.
\$2000 for a new 5-r. cottage, never been occupied,
half block from W. Peachtree, gas, paved walk,
delightful neighborhood, corner lot, payments
\$600 cash, and balance in one and two years,
with 8 per cent interest.

hood.

2000 for a choice West Peachtree street lot, this aide of Cox and Howard streets. Terms easy.

5000 for a laf acre lot on West Peachtree street, high and shaded, this side of Dr. Thurman's residence.

51000 for property now renting for \$15 monthly; one acre of land.

1200 for the choicest lot on Jackson street, and car line, east Front, 5:x150 feet, high and level.

\$1300 for the choicest lot on Jackson saves, and line, east Front, 55x130 feet, high and level.

10 ms easy.

\$1000 cast for two Jackson street lots, each 50x200 feet, to 15 foot alley, near Forest avenue.

\$1250 for a corner North avenue lot, 50x140 feet.

\$1100 paya de, \$200 cash and \$25 monthly, for a nest five-room cottage, one block from Marietta street car line, in good, white neighborhood; corner lot.

\$1000 payable, \$200 cub and \$20 monthly, for nest four-room cottage in good neighborhood, near Marietta street car line.

\$50 for five-room West Simpson street cottage, on lot 50x150 feet, in good neighborhood. Terms easy.

lot 50x150 feet, in good neighborhood. Terms easy.

\$4500 on very easy payments for a very choice suburban home of 22 sceres half mile east of Gramppark, with neat, new modern 5 room cottage,
good framed barn, stable, fowl house, tenant
house, etc., fine spring situated near dwelling,
bold branch through rear of land, 15 acres in
beautiful oak and hickory grove seeded with orchard and blue grass, about 1600 feet on main
road, will subdivide nicely into smaller tracts, it
is a very choice place.
\$8000 for 15 acres one mile from the city, 600 feet off
main road, long front on McPherson ave. leading directly to the McPherson monument; the
front covered with lovely oak grove, the rear
used as a truck and fruit farm, long time payments.

used as a truck and fruit farm, long time payments.

\$10 a month rent for a nest 5 r cottage and 3 acres, a 1d \$15 a month for a nest 7 r cottage and 5 acres on Georgia ra lroad, with lovely front and grove; accommodation trains stop in front, and Decaur depot for regular trains only (60) yards distant. The cheapest places on the market.

\$1000 for a complete house and 60 acre farm at Majriet a Ga. 8 r brick residence, fruit, meadow, running water, etc.

\$2500 payable \$500 cash and \$600 a year with 8 per cent interest for a new 7 r neatly finished, well built residence, 1 block from Whitehall st ear line, good neighborhood, this side of Smith st, modern conveniences, lot front two sts, Rawson, and Hood, owner a non-resident and must cell. It is now for rent also.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Workmen are engaged in improving Decatur day, October 1st, the The drivers of the street cars on the various lines in the city declare that travel is better than it has been in two years,
"Clarence and Laurencio" will be produced in LaGrange tonight by its author, Mr. Fannin, with a com; any of his own. LaGrange being the young dramatist sold home, be will doubtless receive an ovation. street car fare to Exposition grounds will be 10 cents each way.

dramatist sold home, my wan doubtess receive an ovation.

There was a pleasant entertainment last night at the residence of Dr. A. G. Thomas, 72 Pulliam street. It was for the benefit of the Central Christian church. There were recitations, readings, and vocal and instrumental music of a high order. A good crowd was in attendance, and the amount raised was satisfactorily large.

Mr. Jacob Haas, once with Theo. Ivie, the photographer, is now with Gaines, Ivie's successor. Mr. Haas has been visiting the north for several months, going through the finest photographic galleries, and is now better prepared than ever to do the finest and best work ever turned out in Atlanta. Mr. Haas has many rirends in Atlanta who will be glad to see him again.



Elegant Dinner, Tea, Fish AND GAME SETS.

MCBRIDE'S DARECT IMPORTATION HAVILAND'S CHINA.

FINE CUT GLASS, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS, CLOCKS, SHOW CASES, LAMPS, Largest Stock! Greatest Variety Lowest Prices!

Large Stock of Etchings and Engravings.

Call and examine before the best subjects an

WEATHER REPORT.

For Georgia: Slightly cooler, fair weather; light to

Daily Weather Bulletin. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.] U. S. Custon House, September 29-9 p. m.] Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

	-	hermometer	100	1000		P	0	
STATIONS.	rometer		w Point	Dtrection	Velocity	infail	ather	
Mobile	30.06		0	SW	6	.00	Clear.	
Pensacola	30.06			W	Light	.00	Clear.	
Montgomery	30.04	66		SW	Light	.00	Clear.	
New Orleans	30.06	66		SW	Light	.00	Clear	
Galveston	30.06	72	***	W	8	.00	Clear.	
Palestine	30.06	64		W	Light	.00	Clear.	
Brownsville	30.06	74		S	Light	.00	Clear.	
Rio Grande				******		.00		
	20.06	74		SE	6	.00	Clear.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. faximum thermometer.

Cotton Belt Bulletin.
Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meri-

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Temp	temp	all
Atlanta, Ga	76	64	.(1
Anderson, S. C. Cartersville, Ga.	77	65	.00.
Columbus, Ga	79	66	.00
Chattanooga, Tenn		60	.00
Gainesville, Ga		68	.09
Griffin, Ga		(5	.00
Macon, Ga	79	69	.00
Spartanburg, S. C	79	55	.00
Theena Ga	77	67	.01

W. EASBY SMITH, Observer Signal Corps. Norr.-Barameter reduced to sea level and stand-

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BLACKMAN-The friends and acquaintances of Mr. man, from his residence, 69 Jackson street, at 10

ANNOUNCE MENTS.

FOR COUNCILMAN. At the solicitation of many of my friends I an nonnee myself a candidate for councilman from the third ward at the ensuing municipal ele Respectfully, E. T. HUNNICUTE.

WOLFE'S AUCTION HOUSE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGN
ment of 4,200 pieces of pa wmbroker and choice
second-hand clothing.
Heavy overcoats from \$2.00 to \$4.00
Light weight overcoats 1.75 to 4.00
Cassimere and diagonal sack coats. 1.50 to 3.00
frock 1.50 to 3.00
Bravy Melton pants. 1.25 to 2.00
Boys saits. 2.00 to 3.00
Special prices to the trade. Also a complete assertment of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus,
drassers, washstands, tables, sideboards, office desks,
chairs, kitchen and store stoves, carpets, mirrors and
a large stock of notions.

large stock of notions.

Now is the time to buy bargains at

WOLFE'S AUCTION HOUSE,
98 Whitehall Street.

Anation sales promptly attended to Money ad-

"WATER CURE."

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its thirteen years of continuous operation three thousand invalids have been re-One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

Accommodations—Homelike and elegant.

Accommodations—Homelike and elegant.

conjunction with usual approved remedial

Moliere Thermo Electric Bath.

reproved Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric-Vapor, Chemical Baths, and all hydropathic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Swedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage Pussumatic and Vaccum

reatment, etc., etc.

Passicians sending their chronicenses here, either for hydrotheraputic management or surgical operations may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and care. Remedial facilities an expecial boom for invalid ladies.

For pamphlet and references, etc., address

U. O. ROBERTON, M. D., ATLANTA, GA.

A GREAT SHOW.

faird's Mammoth Minstrels at DeGive's Open House Tonight.

Baird's minstrels seem to have caught the

c fancy this season, as their business has been Their rocent engagement in Nashville was u-us-nilly successful, people being turned away at each of their three performances, Saturday's matine be-nig the largest in the history of the Grand opera

The brass band is core aded to be the lest ever connected with a minstrel company. The different selections are rendered in a highly artistic manner. The efforts of Mr. San Lee, the young cornet player, being particularly commendable.

HE HAS QUIT.

Nat Anderson Leaves the Salvation Army in Disgust.

HE TALKS FREELY OF COLONEL LIGHT

A Sensational Expose

bravest and best disciplined soldiers in the ranks and promotion was near him.

Today he is the bitterest enemy the army has in Atlanta.

in Atlanta.

Nat Anderson is an Atlanta boy. He was born and reared in Atlanta and is proud of it. Before the Salvation Army invaded the gate city he was known as a holy terror and was happiest when boasting of his misdeeds. He is yet a young man, but in the few years he has lived he has seen as much as, and possibly more, than half the world twice as old.

Several years ago when Anderson was yet a boy he became involved in a difficulty with a negro on Decatur street and killed him. Anderson was under the influence of liquor at the time and this fact made his

of liquor at the time and this fact made his purishment lighter than it would have been otherwise. He served his time, however, and then came back to Atlanta. He was a few years elder than when he left but he was none-the tamer and quickly reclaimed his old position among the boys. Night after night he helped to paint the town red and upon more than one occasion police court was graced by his presence. A year or two ago Anderson attempted to tone down some but being closely wedded to his old chums and their ways, took more than an occasional night out, leaving his

tempted to tone down some but being closely wedded to his old chums and their ways, took more than an occasional night out, leaving his wife and children at home.

Anderson was in the zenith of his wicked wars when the Salvation Army struck Atlanta. Captain Ella Bruckner led the first band which flanked Atlanta, and Anderson with friends was among the first who went to see the work. His visits were not inspired by a desire to change his ways, but were out of pure feeling of fun and ridicule. Somehow he become infatuated with the meeting and continued to attend. He is a young man with a pleasant, open face, and attracted the attention of the soldiers who laid siege. Anderson fought hard against the army but finally gave in and calisted. His well known record made his reformation almost a sensation in Atlanta and when he appeared at the head of the column beating the snare drum people began to believe the millennium had come. His old friends gave him up but the soldiers clung to him trying to redeem them. Their jesting remarks had no effect upon him other than to entrench him deeper and deeper in his work.

Day after day his downfall and desertion were predicted but Anderson held out until everybody began to believe that he had enlisted for the war. This feeling had about became fixed when the soldier, blood-stained and footsore, created another sensation by falling out of ranks, throwing down his arms and leaving the camp.

Soon after deserting, Anderson began talkiny about the army and his saltly remarks quickly attracted attention. From the army barracks

Soon after deserting, Anderson began talkiny about the army and his saitly remarks quickly attracted attention. From the army barracks he returned to his barber shop, 127 Marietta street, where he began cleaning and dusting. The shop is a neat one, and in it the deserter was found last night. His face was cleanly shaven, and the lather he was lifting from a pretty china mug, was foaming white.

"Yes, I am a deserter," he said, in reply to a question, "and I have a mind to kick myself for not deserting long ago."

"Why so?"

"Why so?"
"Why so?"
"Why so?"
"Why so?"
"Why so? Because the whole thing is rotten—rotten to the heart. Why, do you know
that army is a shame and disgrace, and no one
knows it better than I do!"

"What did he want with it?"

"Like everything else he gets, for the Lord, and to listen to him the Lord wants lots; in fact, is never satisfied."

"And you have quit?"

"You bet I have, and I am going to Mayor Cooper and get permission to speak one night at the artesian well, and when I get through the people here will know Colonel Light and the way he manages the army."

"Believe you could draw a big crowd."

"You bet I ean. I ain't get any education, and can't collect money for the Lord, but I am a better speaker than Light, that d—d old rascal."

"That what?"

"That what?"
"That d—d old scoundrel! Why, what right has he got to be laying up in that house one there, where the wind, air, sun or rain never hits him, and spend money others work for? Do you know that he won't let a soldier spend a cent?"

"He makes them believe that it would dis-please the Lord. You know a captain gots six dollars a week, and no other soldier gets any-

thing."
"Then how do they eat and clothe them-"By begging. Down in Macon he made the

ost send in every dollar that was collected, and when one of the soldiers got barefooted friends had to go out and work for money to buy him a pair of shoes."

"How did you happen to desert?"

"Why, I got disgusted. I went up to Rome and helped up there last week. I paid my own railroad fare both ways and that was four dollars and fifteen cents. besides unying my dollars and fifteen cents.

own railroad fare both ways and that was four dollars and fifteen cents, besides paying my board. I sold enough skatches to get three dollars, and when I came back he asked me for half of it, d-n him."

"Did you give him half?"

"You just bet your boots I didn't. When he asked me for nt. I told him what I had spent out of my own pocket, and said I was going to give that to my wife. He said that it would displease the Lord if I did, and I asked him:

him:
"What will my family do?"
"Oh, the Lord will provide for them,' he
answered
"Well, I guess he will,' I said 'and if there

well, I gless he will, I said and that man and you can go to the devil."
"What did he say?"
"Nothing. I came over here and after thinking it over decided to guit. I took off my buttons, for which I had paid him a dollar my buttons, for which I had paid him a dollar and fifteen cents, and went ever there and made him give me the money back. He didn't want to give up the money bat he was willing to take the buttons. I just told him he had better give me the money, and he did. I'll just say, too, that if he hadn't given it to me he would have wished he had. Why, up in Rome we took in fifty dollars at two offerings and he got forty of that."

"And you have got enough?"

"You just bet I have. Why that post in Griffin is a disgrace to the world."

Anderson then related something which could not be put in cold type.

"You know little Walter Cooley, the loud-praying boy, don't you?" asked Anderson.

"Think so."

"Well, he's quit, too."

"Because his aunt cave him \$50 and arread."

The House Finance Committee Favors the

The house finance committee met last night for the consideration of the insurance bill.

The bill has been before the committee for some time, and several of its sections have been discussed at considerable length. The sections which have given rise to the most discussion are the 9th, the 17th, and the 24th.

The 9th section, as agreed upon by the committee, allows persons who purchase insurance in companies which have not made the required deposit, to pay to the comptroller-general the same license fees and taxes frequired of companies which have deposited and thereby enabling those companies, in case of losses, to send an adjuster here to adjust the loss.

Section 17 was the one objected to by the assessment life companies. These companies asked that certain payments to the comptroller general be in lieu of all other state, municipal and county taxes. The committee did not grant their request.

Section 24, the one which affected the Southeaston Tariff association and was fought by it, was stricken out.

it, was stricken out.

The bill allows calculations on life insurance policies to be based on both the American and actuaries' tables.

It was decided to recommend the passage of the bill as amended. PERSONAL.

DR. R. Y. HENLEY, dentist, 321 Whitehall. MISS JENNIE LANAR, of Quincy, Fla., is skiting friends in Atlanta.
HARRY LYNAN, ticket broker, 30 Wall street, uys and sells railroad tickets. d3m

The Hon. W. C. Bener, of Abbeville, C., spent yesterday in Atlanta

MR. JAMES S. REID, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, was in the city yesterday. EX-SENATOR POPE BARROW, of Athens, after several day stay in Atlanta, left for home last MISSES MARY LOU AND GUSSIE BACON passed

hrough Atlanta yesterday, enroute home from Tal-MR. J. C. KIMBALL has so far recovered from his recont illness as to be able to be out for a short time an yesterday.

Monroe, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of testifying before the convict investigation.
COMONEL S. M. HITCHCOCK and his beautiful bride, nee Miss Sallie Tallaferro, of Sandersville, will return to Warthen this n.o ning, after a pleas ant bridal tour in this city,

THE many friends of Major and Mrs. L. D. Bloodworth will be glad to know that Mrs. Bloodworth, who has been so desperately ill at her room in the Kimball house, is so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger.

pronounced out of danger.

Miss O'HEARN returned on Tuesday from
New York, where she spent several days in ple isure-seeking and business combined. Her many
friends are pleased to welcome her home again. Miss Jones will open the Kindergarten department at the Smillie seminary Monday morning, September 26th. This department, although a part of the seminary, will not be connected with

DR. B. W. BIZZELL, who graduated with the highest honors at the Southern Medical college last spring, leaves for New York this morning to take a special counse at the College of Physicians and Sur-geons. We predict for him a brilliant course. Mr. Amos Baker, of The Constitution,

returned from Fayetteville yesterday afternoon with his wife. He went and captured a prize in the person of Miss Mittee Eason, one of Fayetteville's mos soil of Mass and received the marriage occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The happy coulter received many warm congratulations upon their arrival in the city. The Constitution wishes them long life and prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will reside in Atlanta.

that army is a shame and disgrace, and no one knows it better than I do!"

"Well?"

"I don't mean the army itself, but the way it is handled here. Now the method of fighting the devil is a good one, as good as any, but that fellow Light—Colonel Light—is all the trouble, and he is a big trouble.

"In what way?"

"Many ways. Bo you know he wants every cent that comes in and won't let anybody have anything? You see when I joined the army I had a business in this shop worth fifteen to twenty dellars a week, and although I was wild, my family had a good living. When I joined the army I gave myself up entirely to the fight and my patrons all deserted me, and my business now ain't worth three dolars."

"Did you make something out of the army?"

"Don't I tell you Light gets everything and then he wants more?"

"What does he do with it?"

"Then, you got nothing out of the army?"

"Nothing but the goose. Why, I gave myself up until my family was abuset in need. Then I wrote a sketch of my life with my conversion and started to sell it and he tried to stop me."

"Why so?"

"Because, he said the Lord needed my services. He finally agreed for me to sell it if I would give him half, and I did so."

"And you have quits?"

"You bet I have, and I am going to Mayor Cooper and gat permission to speak one night at the artesian well, and when I get through the people here will know Colonel Light and the way he manages the army."

"Beleave, and army of the work?"

"You bet I have, and I am going to Mayor Cooper and gat permission to speak one night at the artesian well, and when I get through the people here will know Colonel Light and the way he manages the army."

"Believe you could draw a big crowd."

"Believe you could draw as big crowd."

"Believe you coul

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: A Whindley, Georgia: D A Lawrence, Ga; C F Fanning, Ga; A J Dongley, Dalton; Sam P Maddox, Lalton; W W Fisher, Rome; E W Mead, Ga; W W Fisher, Paris, Dongley, Dalton; Sam P Maddox, I alton; W W Fisher, Rome; E W Mead, Ga; W W Fisher, Paris, Ky; M B Kelly, Mobile, Ala; J F Whim, Ga; Thos Eagleston, Atlanta; J H Mapes, New York city; E A Richards, W J Hayne, Birmingham, Ala; L L Smith, Greensboro, Ala; L L Lyon, Cartersville, Ga; A F Wooley, Kingston, Ga; M L Brown, Atlanta, Ga; R T Camp, Fairbura, Ga; C T Flyne, Jacksonville, Fla; Mrs W C Headarson, Ga; F B Haney, Fairbura, Ga; PM Cornwell, Savannah, Ga; Abe Fry, Atlanta, Ga; AH Summers, Ga; Mrs Wright, Dalton, Ga; Grank E Elock, Atlanta, Ga James O Davis, Marion, Ga; George R Eager, E R Dunbar, Boston, Mas; P H Bruster, Newman, Ga; J C Hunter, John T Seals, Atlanta, Ga; Mrs M R Marks and two children, Orlando, Fla; J H Roaves, Athens, Ga; W Y Wright, R G Strocher, W C Dicken, Georgia, C F Cochman, Ellijay, Ga; G A Knabe, Ohio: C E Smith, Monroe, Ga: M Shear, Carterville, Ga: N L Jones, Raleigh, N C; Geo T Shepherd, Columbus, Ohio: Miss Gussle Rooney, Wichate e Falls, Tex; G I Ely, Montgomery, Ala; J A Glover, E E Maicolm, Mariotta, Ga: L L Tramwell, Davion, Ga; G R Alden and wife, Fla; G B Alden, Jr., Fla; Jacob Veid, Cin; Chas H Zifleax, Ga; S P Pielekt, Ga: W E Thiompson Dallas, Ga; Juo R Clay, Dayton, O; Miss Eannie Hargrove, Fla; G B Peritt, Macon, Ga; H E Josselyn, wife and child, Rogers, Ga.

Dynamite and giant powder might answer admirably to remove obstructions from Hell Gate in East River, New York, but explosive measures in medicine are ever attended with bowels cannot be violently drenched with safe ty, nor is there the slightest necessity for so doing. On he contrary it is most unwise. None but the purblind adherents of antiquated theo ies in medicine advise or sanction such a course. To weaken the intestines—the effect af drastic pargation—is to compromise the health of the entire system. With Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, the bowels are relaxed, not by convulsion of nature approximating to an eruption of Mt. Popocapetl, but gradually, beneficially, without wrenching or drenching. The liver and stomach, as well as the bowels, are toned and benefitted by it.

Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear,

For the Fall of 1887 is a most comprehensive and beautiful book of 80 quarto pages (lox13% inches), with over 800 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the Standard and Useful Designs for Laties and Children's dress, with descriptions, amount of material required, etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, costumes, colffures, millinery, etc. Just what every Lady, Milliner, Dressmaker and Merchant wants to know about the fashions for the ensuing season. The FRIONT PLATE is 22x2 inches, with fifteen full-length figures of fashionable costumes.

Frice, 25c., by mail 30. Send all orders to John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

you hear my speech, and there won't be any collection taken up," concluded Anderson, as he began spreading a lather over a customer's late.

Because He Had Been Saying Some Ugly Things

ABOUT WICKERS, THE INDIAN DOCTOR

the Grand Jury Takes a Hand in the R reen Wickers and Vellow Kit—The Present Status,

Several days ago a brass band in a wagon, followed by two or three carriages, paraded the streets. In one of the carriages sat a man the streets. In one of the carriages, paraged the streets. In one of the carriages sat a man costumed as an Indian and upon type horses drawing the carriage were streamers proclaiming to the world that the medicine man was A. Wickers, an Indian doctor. That night, the same Indian make up drove through the city, throwing penuies, dimes, quarters, halves and dollars promiscuously through the crowd which followed. At the corner of Decatur and Collins street, the carriage stopped and the medicine man began haranguing the crowd. He promised to pull teeth without giving pain, and to sell a liniment which would cure any sprain, burn, or bruise. His talks were broken by the monep-throwing snap, and Wickers soon became a prime favorite with the gaugs.

A few nights after he opened he changed his location, going to the artesian well and about the same time, the streets were flooded with small posters, pronouncing him a fraud and a thief. At first the public felt satisfied that the dodgers were an advertising scheme of Wickers, and paid no attention to them.

and a thief. At first the public felt satisfied that the dodgers were an advertising scheme of Wickers, and paid no attention to them.

A day or two ago, Wickers went to Chief Connolly and informed him that a man working for Yellow Stone Kit was in the habit of attending his crowds and making a disturbance. That night, Captain Couch went into the crowd and finding the man, arrested him. The next morning the man was arraigned in police court, and when Wickers was placed upon the stand, he said:

"I am here selling a medicine and earning

The next morning the man was arraigned in police court, and when Wickers was placed upon the stand, he said:

"I am here selling a medicine and earning an henest living. Yellowstone Kit, who is doing the same thing, has had his agents seatter hand bills over this city denouncing me as a fraud and calling my goeds an imitation. He warms the people against me and takes every method to injure me, even saying that I and my remedy are worthless."

Judge Anderson could not see that the charge against the defendant had been sustained. and dismissed the case. At the rame time, however, he hinted to Wickers that he could handle the men for libel. The information struck Wickers forcibly, and immediately after court he secured an audience with Chief of Police Connolly. Later he was closeted with Solicitor-General Hill, and yesterday when the grand jury met Wickers and a dozen witnesses were in waiting. When he was admitted into the juryroom Wickers produced the dodgers and told the story. Then Chief Connolly and Captain Couch, both of whom have used his medicine, were introduced, and asserted that they had been benefitted by it. Upon the evidence the grand jury concluded that Wickers had been slandered, and several true bills were found.

Just how many true bills and against whom they are, however, cannot be told.

It is understood, however, that Yellow Stone Rit and all of his agents who have been fradicted. One of the true bills, heve been indicted. One of the true bills, heve been indicted. One of the true bills, heve been indicted. One of the true bills, heve been indicted in him and he was arrested. Ellsworth, one of Yellow Stone Kit's agents. Ellsworth's arrest was a surprise to him, and being unable to give bond, he was arrested as soon as his presen

and that he too will be arrested as soon as he reaches the city.

The arrest of Ellsworth created considerable talk about the hotel corridors, and a number of persons called at the jail to see him. Captain Couch was among the number, and when he came away remarked:

"Wicker has got that crowd in the nine hole."

hole."
"Why so?"
"Because he has. I have tried that fellow"
"Because he has. I have tried that fellow the best thing linament, and I tell you it is the best thing I ever saw. Captain Connolly has tried it, too, and is well pleased, and Yellow Stone Kit will have a hard time proving it worthless with two such witnesses as we are."

DOLLS

just open and ranging in price from 10 cents to \$15.00 each. Come and see our immense

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ALEX. W. SMITH, Secretary.

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Celebrated Taylor Hat.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 and 19 WHITEHALL

VOL. XIX.

Mrs. Cleveland Start for

So As Not to Get Here Before tha Exposition is Ready.

incidents By the Way, at Towns Along

SUNSHINE, CROWDS AND ENTHUSIASM,

persons gathered in tront of the white how this morning to witness the president and Mr Oleveland's departure on their western tri The weather has been rainy and disagreeab fally this morning, just in time to verify proverbial good luck of the president. At a carriage drew up at the north front of the executive mansion, and the president and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Lena, Mrs. Cleveland's maid, entered and were driven to the Pennsylvania railroad station. The president words in usual black suit, while Mrs. Cleveland was dressed in a brown silk bodice with white spring skirt and bonnet to match At the station a special train had been rubsick nearly to the cutrance of the building. An ordinary car had been attached for the approximation of railroad and train men which is to be detached at Baltimore. At that city the cars of the special train which carriage drew up at the north front of

that city the cars of the special train which are now headed by the "P. P. C." will be re versed so as to bring the observation compare paint and glistening bronze fittings. Throug of jacqueminot roses and other cut flow which had been provided by Mr. Pullma

From the waiting rooms A CURIOUS CROWD EYED THE TRAIN Marshal Wilson was early at the station. He was followed by Secretary Fairchild. Color and Mrs. Lamont, with their two children arrived next and went immediately to the arrived next and went immediately to the train. Secretaries Whitney and Endicott preceded the presidential party by a few minutes. Dr. Bryant and Mr. Bissell had already arrived and taken their places in the train.

At ten minutes to ten o'clock the president made his appearance at the station. He was the control of the station.

At ten minutes to ten o'clock the president made his appearance at the station. He was escorted to the station by Marshal Wilson and Mr. Baldwin, superintendent of the Pullman company. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother came next and her maid followed them. Quite a crowd of newspaper men, railroad officials and other favored persons had been admitted to the platform. Most or them raised their hats and the salutes were returned by the party. Secretary and Miss Bayard hurried up at this moment and boarded the train with the president and Mrs. Cleveland.

Engine No. 46, in charge of Engineer Frank Carver, had just backed down and coupled on to the train, which was under the direction of Conductor C. A. Haverstick. Members of the cabinet and Mrs. Polsom and Miss Bayard said farewell and at precisely ten o'clock the train

well and at precisely ten o clock the ed off on its long journey.

ABRIVAL AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, September 30.—The presider party reached this city at 11:10 this morn The announcement that it would arrive at to time attracted about one thousand person fally one-half of whom were ladies, and them the gates of the station were opened. soon as the train stopped, the president Mrs. Cleveland were seen about the cente the Fullman car. He sat near the wind and to a request to go to the platform of t car, shook his head. As soon as a messens could reach him a dispatch was put in hand, asking him to stand on the platfor while passing Hanover Junction. The pre-dent wore a light slouch hat, which he remov-

Only once.
At 11:15 sharp, the signal was given and

MASHINGTON, September 30.—The predent's special train made no stop after leav. Baltimore until it reached Harrisburg. Slowed down when passing through York, I where the president stood upon the rear program and bowed to the multitude that In the roadway on both sides. The country weren Baltimore and Harrisburg is very this settled and everybody seemed to know exact when to look for the president's train, as wo men from the roadside factories and mach shops, children in the country schools, a apparently the entire population whom the lookout and greeted flying train with cheers and waving hands chiefs and hats. Harrisburg was reached shor after 2 o'clock. Saveral thousand peo thronged the depot and cheered as the training which could not be driven back policemen.

The Central Democratic club and he

manity, which could not be driven back policemen.

The Centrai Democratic club and be marched to the station and joined with populace in extending a cordial welcome. I train stopped about five minutes. The predent and Mrs. Cleveland stood on the relationary of the policy of the people.

LOOKING AT THE NATURAL GAS.

PITTSBURG, September 39.—The presider train reached Union station twenty minutes that in the city limits. Fully twenty minutes to witness the illumition of the natural gas stand pipes, whe from the height of hearly one hundred twenty feet, sent a pillar of fire fully if feet above the pipe. The crush of penerwho hoped to get a glimpse of the putent was enormous, and actually endange his life. A strong effort was made to ind him to extend his stop to twe minutes, but without avail. As soon as train came to a stop Superi fundent Pitca conducted ladies of the Woman's Christ Temperance union to Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. R. H. Jones presented a beautiful to montal which had been prepared.

In the meantime various devoceratic organicals, the members of which had been draw in his for some time, crowded mon zations, the members of which had been drup in line for some time, crowded upon platform of the rear car, upon which the platform that taken his position. The train was dent had taken his position. The train wa but five minutes and as it passed along tracks of the Fan-Handle railway and into portal of the tunnel, westward bound, crowd slowly dispersed. The president, as parted from the last member of the citiz committee, said that he had seen just ene of Fittuburg to induce him to promise tha the early future, he would return to see a of it.